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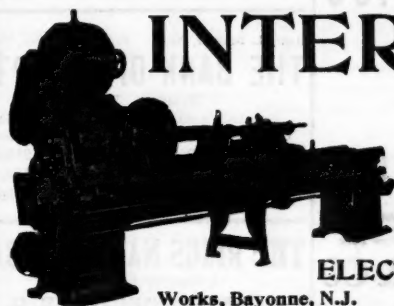
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## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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Persons given to condemning what they describe as the arbitrary authority of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the dictatorial power of the Committee on Rules or the tyrannical action of the majority of the lower House of the national Congress itself, will find much enlightenment in a timely article on "The Rules of the House," by Representative Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, which appears in the Independent. Mr. Dalzell shows that the rules which govern the transaction of business in the House, instead of being arbitrary, oppressive or illogical, are an evolution orderly, consistent and fair, being the outgrowth of the parliamentary experience, necessities and exigencies of more than a century of Congressional life. These rules are primarily designed to expedite the transaction of business, to guard against unwise legislation and to make sure that the responsibility for enactments shall rest where it belongs, upon the party in power. More than nineteen thousand bills have already been introduced in the House since the present session of Congress began. It is inconceivable that these measures should all be considered or their authors all heard in supporting them. The bills are therefore divided into various classes and referred to appropriate committees, in which they receive the attention which could not be given to them in the House as a whole. The authority of the Speaker, of which much complaint is heard nowadays, is not arbitrary or despotic, as certain profess to believe, but is definite, simple and hedged by restrictions which he cannot ignore. The conduct of legislation is regulated by specific methods which insure fair treatment both to the majority and the minority, and the Committee on Rules, of which so much is said in denunciation, has no autocratic power, but merely suggests, its recommendations being of no consequence until adopted by a majority. Mr. Dalzell's article is full of instruction for those who would know how legislation is really accomplished in Congress, and the author makes the interesting statement that there are comparatively few members and still fewer outsiders who have any real knowledge of the rules of the House. Considering the responsibility and power imposed by membership in Congress, one might suppose that a high sense of duty would require a member to be, in fundamentals at least, as familiar with the rules as a military officer is required to be with Army Regulations. The average citizen appears to have the idea that the mere introduction of a bill puts it on the high road to becoming a law, whereas of the 27,114 bills introduced into the House during the Fifty-ninth Congress, only 7,839 got beyond the committees to which they were referred, and of those reported 416 failed to pass. As the twenty revenue and appropriation bills are privileged bills, which can be called up by any member at any time and are certain to pass any measure introduced into an appropriation bill is sure of consideration. Securing unanimous consent for the consideration of a bill is another method of hastening its passage. The approval of the Speaker is a powerful influence in favor of a bill. Much of the Speaker's power, Mr. Dalzell tells us, is because of his character, his service and his position as a party leader which has made him Speaker. Great gain has been made in the House by the abolishment of the privilege of unlimited debate, which still exists in the Senate, and by the adoption of the House rule which limits a member to the use of one hour in debate.

A claim agent at Washington has addressed a circular letter to contract surgeons in the Army, in which he says: "I have been requested by many gentlemen of your corps, who have known me personally for many years, to press the passage in the House of Representatives of the amendments to S. 1424, affecting and relating to promotion in your corps, to increased pay proportioned to length of service, and to your right to retired pay. To

this I am now giving my attention, and as this seems so manifestly fair and just to your corps, I think I shall have no difficulty in impressing that fact upon the minds of members of the House, yours being the only corps in the Service so discriminated against, and I shall endeavor to so present it. If this bill becomes a law, it will mean from fifteen to fifty dollars per month to each contract surgeon to the end of his life. I recognize that you are under no personal obligation to me, but as I am working for you and know your interests, I request you to kindly assist me by sending me your check for fifteen dollars, to pay for my time and necessary expense. I have been assured each contract surgeon would do this." To copies of this circular letter sent to us by correspondents the claim agent in question has added, in his own handwriting apparently, the following personal note: "My Dear Doctor: If you have any friend in House please write and ask him to Ex. our bill and amendments thereto, and he will aid us all he can, sure. T. W. B." The Congressman to whom this letter was referred replied thus: "Yes; write, all of you, to your Representatives! Do the work yourselves, but pay B. 'the mon.' Bah!!!" It is hardly necessary that we should advise those interested to pay no attention to the specious pleas of claim agents, as they can in no manner help the passage of this bill. One correspondent, who sends us this circular, says: "As there are 189 contract surgeons now on duty, and as this notary public says that he has assurance that each contract surgeon would contribute \$15, he expects to collect the neat sum of \$2,835 for telling Congressmen what they already know about the grievances of this class of medical men. Contract surgeons as a rule take no pride in the designation by which they are officially known, but to be addressed as plain 'Contract,' by the very man who seeks our money—a notary at that—who must be aware that such documents are not living beings, is altogether too much for me. It might as well address us as 'Doc.' You would render a service to a long-suffering corps of surgeons by publishing this letter, in order that all concerned may be put on their guard against unauthorized persons who may from time to time take advantage of their position of unrecognized public servants, to extort money from them for accomplishing nothing."

Senator Gallinger, in Senate Document No. 225, arguing in favor of the bill, S. 28, to provide for ocean mail service and to promote commerce, dwells earnestly upon the advantages that would accrue to the Army from the existence of an American merchant marine from which suitable ships could be drawn to serve as transports for troops required for operations in territory beyond the sea. On this point he quotes from a statement prepared by Lieut. Col. Smith S. Leach, C.E., U.S.A., to the effect that the fleet of American merchant ships taken for the expedition to Santiago de Cuba in 1898 were poorly adapted to the purpose, their sanitary arrangements having been crude and insufficient, they had no ventilation and the facilities were so meager that no cooking could be done except to make coffee. A severe storm, says Colonel Leach, would have scattered this fleet, probably with great loss of life, and might have defeated the object of the expedition. There was nothing except its successful arrival to justify its departure. Although this fleet could have embarked more than 8,000 or 10,000 men, who could have been dispatched on a long voyage only at great jeopardy, it was practically all that could be secured in Atlantic waters. It appears that now, and for the immediate future, the force for which our military establishment is maintained can not be exerted over sea. The quick first blow, so very and increasingly important, can not be struck at all, nor can an expedition of any greater size be embarked without delay, except by the use of foreign vessels. This condition can not improve until the American steam seagoing merchant marine has increased in tonnage to approximately two and one-half times its present volume by the addition of ships adapted in size and design to quick conversion into suitable transports and built under conditions which make their voluntary surrender to the United States on demand a foregone conclusion."

It is obvious that the bills which threaten to further increase the deficiency which will probably result from the unexpected falling off in the national revenue will receive little encouragement from Representative Tawney and his associates. In regard to Mr. Hobson's declaration that "sixty Democrats and the majority of the Republicans would, when the time came, vote for the larger naval program," Mr. Tawney is reported in the New York Tribune to have said: "I'll bet that there won't be ten Democrats that will vote for four or more battleships. I am going to do my best to keep the appropriations for the whole government down to the mark of the present year, which is \$920,000,000. If they put in a naval bill calling for four big battleships, that will be \$40,000,000 more, and if a public building bill goes through, that will be anywhere from \$15,000,000 to \$100,000,000 more. But neither the greater naval bill nor the building bill will go through if I can help it." Speaking before a meeting of members of the North Side Board of Trade, in the Bronx, New York city, March 5, which was attended by Governor Hughes, Representative R. P. Hobson said: "The shame of the day is the desire to throw America out of the Orient and make the yellow man supreme not only there but perhaps throughout the world. We have suddenly come upon a two ocean necessity. We have lost three years at a critical juncture. To-day we can't defend any part of our

coast line; we can't maintain the Monroe Doctrine, and we can't do our duty as a great peace nation—and all because we have not the Navy to do it with. Why, do you know that the great city of New York would be absolutely helpless if we became involved with one of the great European nations? It would be easier than it was in 1812. To-day we have only one fighting ship in the Atlantic commission."

In developing the new .30 caliber, model of 1906, ball cartridge, having a bullet with an improved form of head and weighing one hundred and fifty grains, the Chief of Ordnance, Brig. Gen. William Crozier, U.S.A., has accomplished results of very great value. The principal obstacle encountered in developing the cartridge was the difficulty of obtaining a satisfactory length of accuracy-life for the musket barrel. In the early stage of the experiments the accuracy-life of the barrel was less than one thousand rounds, this condition being due partly to the high rate of erosion attending the use of the new cartridge and partly to the short cylindrical bearing of the bullet. Efforts were therefore made to produce a powder which should give less erosion, and experiments were instituted to ascertain how much flatness of trajectory would be sacrificed for increments in length of cylindrical bearing, the increase of this bearing involving, for a bullet of the same total length, a blunter point. Efforts were also made to find a grade of steel which should offer more resistance to the erosive effect of the powder gases. The result of these efforts is the production of a powder, the erosive action of which on the bore of the musket is so much less than that of the powder formerly used that the accuracy-life of the musket has been extended from one thousand to four thousand five hundred rounds, and there is a considerable life of fair accuracy even beyond the extreme point of unimpaired accuracy. This result will be recognized as one of the most important of recent achievements of the Ordnance Department.

In view of the fine showing made by the scout cruisers Chester and Birmingham on their trial trips, it is to be hoped that the naval authorities and Congress will provide for the construction of additional vessels of the same type. Changed conditions of naval warfare render it morally certain that scout ships will play an increasingly important part in future operations at sea, and consequently no fleet lacking a full complement of such auxiliaries can be considered complete. As long ago as November, 1905, Admiral Dewey expressed the opinion that one scout ship would be needed in time of war for each battleship, and he added that this opinion reflected the views of the Navy General Board. Admiral Dewey also pointed out that if the United States should go to war when the vessels at that time authorized were completed the Government would have to acquire twenty-four scouts from the merchant marine. Those vessels, probably none of them having a speed exceeding twenty knots, might serve after a fashion in the work required of them, but the performances of the Chester and the Birmingham show that what the Navy needs is a group of twenty or thirty scout cruisers of its own, designed and constructed for service of a specific character and always ready for sea. Without such vessels the fleet will lack one of the prime factors of efficiency.

From Association Notes in the Magazine of the Young Men's Christian Association of the city of New York, we take the following, signed by George A. Sanford, Army secretary: "This is a psychological moment when friends of the United States soldier can fire a shot which may find a bull's-eye for him. It is the experience and delight of workers in the Army Branch to find among our soldiers not a few of a sturdy type of Christian character and manhood. To retain such and attract others of a like character it would seem very desirable to increase the pay of our soldiers as is being proposed in certain quarters. Character costs money, because it is equivalent to money in other fields of labor. A personal letter to your Congressman might turn the scale of his sympathy into a favorable vote and sometimes one vote means a law. It is true that the price of labor in almost every field has been advanced except in the Army, which has been the same for many years, and it is also true that some of our Army posts are badly handicapped for lack of men. Let us as citizens at least so provide for our soldiers that this profession, which is so necessary and honorable, may be kept full of men of high aims and principles."

Brig. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, U.S.A., Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department, made an address on the Philippines at a banquet given by the Commercial Club of Cincinnati on the evening of March 13, in the course of which he earnestly appealed for fairer treatment of the Filipinos by the United States. General Edwards is as familiar, perhaps, with conditions in the islands as any other officer of the government, and in view of that fact special weight attaches to his declaration that "the joint guidance of Secretaries Root and Taft has been the greatest blessing ever bestowed upon the people of our recently-acquired possessions." Another speaker on the same occasion was Benito Legarda, one of the Filipino delegates to the United States, who made a forcible protest against the tariff policy of the United States with regard to the Philippines.



From Philadelphia, March 10, 1908, Rear Admiral Melville, U.S.N., writes us saying: "Now that we are having solid chunks of wisdom delivered before the Senate Naval Committee on Naval Affairs, it is pleasing to note that there is no new thing under the sun. While I was Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering I remember among other things to have received a communication in regard to the hulls of ships, that if we would adopt an inventor's system of building ships' hulls that might be expanded like a balloon we could have any draught of water we might choose. Another inventor suggested that if we would adopt his system of sliding armor, that could be pushed up as the ship was loaded down, and pushed down when the ship floated lighter, we could have our armor just where we wanted it when we met the enemy. But I find that the larger we build our ships the nearer we come to satisfying all critics except those who cavil at cost, and those who cry out that we are carrying 'too many eggs in one basket,' or those who desire three small battleships built on the appropriation for two ships, which had quite a following not only abroad but among some of the most intelligent officers in our Service. This was at a time when I had the temerity to propose ships of 20,000 tons displacement or 25,000 tons, if necessary, to meet the demands of all critics in all Bureaus, thus making a ship large enough to satisfy the demand for ordnance, armor, coal endurance, and weight, for machinery to drive the ships at a speed of at least twenty knots. Even at that time we had intelligent officers high in command who argued with me that it was folly to load down a ship with machinery and coal to attain higher speed than fifteen knots, and as all of this was less than eight years ago, we can all appreciate the growth and demand for large ships, greater speeds, and heavier guns, and the old saying that 'Providence was kind to big ships' is more true than ever. Our naval life and supremacy lie in larger ships, greater guns, and higher speed, and the nations that cannot afford these leviathans had better keep out of the race."

We published in our issue of Feb. 29 an article from the Boston Globe, in which Gen. Henry B. Carrington, U.S.A., contended that our first President never indulged in profanity. Owen Wister has an article in Everybody's Magazine in which he endeavors to prove that Washington did swear, and that he was by no means the wooden statue he is claimed to have been, "a figure to prize, to be proud of as an American, a figure to revere, but not a character to love, to be drawn to, to feel any kinship with. In two words, immortal yet not living." Our American school books, says Mr. Wister, have "frozen George Washington to death. They have preserved his form, but killed him. They have taught us that when he was a little boy he said he could not tell a lie, but who ever taught us that when he grew into a bigger boy he wrote love verses?" Mr. Wister shows that Washington was very much alive, appreciative of the sentimental as well as the humorous side of life, laughing so heartily on at least one occasion as to roll on the ground. He also possessed a violent temper and was not wholly averse to adapting his language to fit the case, as he did at the Battle of Monmouth, in spite of General Carrington to the contrary. Thomas Jefferson describes Washington on an occasion as getting "into one of those passions when he cannot command himself." Speaking of a certain politician, he said: "A damnable scoundrel God Almighty never permitted to disgrace humanity." When his soldiers were being bayoneted near New York, and he was powerless to prevent, Washington wept like a child. A carpenter's apprentice, who insulted one of his servants, was confronted by the exclamation, "What in — are you doing?" and kicked downstairs. When W. W. Belknap was Secretary of War he discovered some letters written by Washington, and which are probably new on file in the War Department. They confirm Mr. Wister's view of Washington, presenting the Father of his Country in a very different light from that shed upon him by such biographers as Sparks and what Mr. Wister calls the "non-conformists."

For a concrete example of the hardship to which Army officers are subjected by inadequate pay and changed conditions of military service, it is worth while to recall certain data collected by Major Gen. Adolphus W. Greely, U.S.A., while commanding the Northern Division. He invited confidential statements from junior officers serving in the Division with special reference to their financial condition, expenses and general circumstances. The replies received showed that a large proportion of the younger officers were deeply in debt and going deeper. The expenses of one group of thirty-four officers averaged \$3,037.03 for the year under review, or 21.1 per cent. in excess of their pay. Nor was there even an approach to extravagance in their expenditures. The families of these officers averaged 3.70 persons. Their expenses averaged as follows: Household expenses, food, servants, furniture, fuel, light, etc., \$1,478.31; uniforms and clothing, \$458.48; charities and religion, \$40.86; education, \$105.51; insurance, \$177.07; recreation, \$93.33; furniture losses in changing station, \$179.25; cost of changing station for family, \$174.48; separate home necessitated by foreign service, \$329.74. The compulsory simplicity of Army life is shown by the fact that the household expenses of an officer's family, exclusive of 21.17 cents for fuel, averaged only 85.4 cents per day for each member. The outlay for clothing, including the unavoidable expenditure for uniforms, averaged \$118 per year, and the amount spent for recreation averaged \$32 per year or less than nine cents a day for each member. These facts are deduced from actual experiences related confidentially to a general officer of the Army by his juniors, and they tell a reproachful story of uncomplaining self-denial and deprivation which needs no comment.

The Publicity Committee, Manila Merchants' Association, has published a brochure entitled "Reciprocal Trade," which deals with the subject of free trade between the United States and the Philippine Islands, and presents arguments favoring legislation by the United States Congress to establish it. The statistical letters are of interest, especially letters showing the imports into the islands, and the tables giving figures of what the imports would be with the Philippines consuming as much of American goods per capita as is Porto Rico, which has enjoyed free trade with the United States since 1901. The following comparison is made: "The area of the Philippines is 115,026 square miles, their population 8 millions and their exports 34 million dollars in value. Porto Rico, with an area of 3,435 square miles and a

population of one million, exports about 24 million dollars' worth of merchandise per annum, or two-thirds as much as the Philippines, although its area is less than one-thirtieth and its population but about one-eighth that of the Philippines. In Porto Rico production and exportation have doubled in eight years under the application of American methods of production and transportation. The area of the Philippine Islands is but little less than that of Japan (147,855 square miles), whose exports, after supporting a population of 46 millions, amounted in 1905 to 158 million dollars, and is practically five times as great as that of Ceylon, which, with a population half that of the Philippines, exported, in 1904, about 40 million dollars' worth of merchandise."

Mr. John R. Spears, whose grasp of American naval history is not surpassed by that of any of his contemporaries, has given further evidence of its breadth and thoroughness in "A History of the United States Navy," an attractive and valuable work just published by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York (Price \$1.50). Mr. Spears explains that it was his desire to tell in a single volume the whole story of our Navy, to describe all the more important battles it has fought, and how the nation has been affected at certain times by the work of its warships and at other times by the lack of such a force. The author has done all this and more in the present volume, for he has not only related in graphic terms the history of the Navy from its organization, and described our naval battles from McDonough's desperate engagement on Lake Champlain in 1814 down to and including the glorious victory at Santiago in 1898, but he has in addition retold with force and spirit a great number of stories of American naval valor and dash which every patriotic American likes to read. The illustrations are both numerous and striking, among them being portraits of Hull, Perry, McDonough, Worden, Farragut, Dewey and other famous naval commanders, together with a half tone plate of the Houdon bust of John Paul Jones. Mr. Spears also embodies in the work illustrations of many famous American naval vessels, old and new, and adds an important chapter on "Ten Years of Naval Development," showing the great changes which have taken place in our naval status and our naval organization since the Spanish War.

The second and revised edition of the manual of "Individual and Combined Military Sketching," by Capt. Edwin T. Cole, 6th U.S. Inf., and Capt. Edwin R. Stuart, C.E., U.S.A., which has been published by the U.S. Cavalry Association, is a work which should have a place on the library table of every ambitious young officer of the Army. It is desirable that the outbreak of war shall find in our Army a large number of officers and men capable of preparing trustworthy military maps both of the enemy's country and our own. The success or failure of a great campaign may be determined by the accuracy or inaccuracy of the maps in possession of commanding officers. But the ability to prepare such maps cannot be acquired in time of war; it must be developed by patient, careful, intelligent study in time of peace. Our present system of military instruction devotes studious attention to this subject, and it is for the benefit of those engaged in this study that "Individual and Combined Military Sketching" has been prepared. The work is written by two officers of conspicuous ability, it is clear and understandable and will prove invaluable to the young officer desirous of qualifying himself for the important work to which it relates. The volume abounds in practical problems and illustrations, and there is little or nothing concerning the subject of military sketching which it does not explain.

Mr. A. B. Hepburn, of New York, former Comptroller of the Currency of the United States, who on March 14 returned from a two months' sojourn in Europe, declares that the one friend of the United States in Europe is England, the only nation that would not welcome a condition of affairs threatening us with disaster, defeat and humiliation. The nations of Continental Europe, he adds, do not like us, their view being that we are a bumptious people that ought to be spanked into some sort of decorum. Mr. Hepburn further says: "Nothing would be contemplated with greater complacency by the continental powers than a war between the United States and Japan. A taxing of the strength and a wasting of the resources of these two powers, not involving Europe, would tend to restore their relative power and precedence in the council of nations." Mr. Hepburn is not an alarmist but a cool-headed financier and man of affairs, whose opinions are entitled to respect. If sentiment in Continental Europe is as he describes it, the plain lesson is that the future peace and security of the United States require an increasing degree of preparedness for war.

The need of increased facilities for training apprentice seamen for the Navy adds force to the proposition that the government shall purchase the land and buildings of the Jamestown Exposition and turn them over to the Navy Department for use as a training station. We understand that Rear Admiral Brownson, shortly before he resigned the post of Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, inspected the property and pronounced it well adapted to the needs of the training service, and if such is the fact the proposed purchase needs little if any further commendation. The government is a creditor of the Jamestown Exposition to the amount of nearly \$1,000,000, and as there is no likelihood that it will ever be repaid in money, it might adjust the matter by taking over the property at a fair valuation and settle any remaining balances on either side on a cash basis. It is hardly likely, however, that the estimate of \$2,500,000 placed on the property by the Exposition company would be accepted as the basis for a sale.

Hon. Yukio Ozaki, Mayor of Tokyo, Japan, in an article in The Independent, states that he is not inclined to look upon the anti-Japanese riots on the Pacific coast as being serious from a general viewpoint, but concludes that the cause for them must lie in the differences of traditions, customs, manner and standard of living between the two races, as well as the fact that Japanese immigration to America had so greatly increased in recent months, this latter fact being used as fuel by certain American labor leaders. The first causes mentioned must in time disappear, and the increase of immigration will be cut short by the higher cost of living in Japan, the wages earned in a short stay in America no longer sufficing to subsidize the coolie on his return to his homeland.

The Japanese immigration will thus be limited to students and those who wish to become permanent residents. The problem thus reduced, the anti-Japanese movement must die a natural death is the writer's conclusion.

The excellent address of Gen. C. A. Woodruff, U.S.A., before the California Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., at its banquet in San Francisco, on Dec. 14, 1907, has been published in pamphlet form. In the course of his remarks the General said: "If anticipated trouble with Spain threw us into a fever of hurried and therefore doubly expensive preparation, what would be our condition if a first-class power threatened us? When there was talk of war with Japan we realized the humiliating fact that a poverty-stricken nation half our size was much better prepared for war on land than we were, and yet, in the face of this disturbing fact, we are not rapidly correcting this real danger. One of the most forcible illustrations ever given of how readiness for war produces peace, was shown by the changed attitude of our Oriental neighbor when our mighty battleship fleet was ordered to the Pacific, 'ready for a fight or a frolic.'"

The Franklin Hudson Publishing Company, Kansas City, Mo., have published a second and revised edition of "Elements of Hippology," prepared for the Department of Tactics, United States Military Academy, by Capt. Francis C. Marshall, 15th U.S. Cav., which will prove exceedingly helpful to officers and others desirous of a knowledge of horses and horsemanship. The author modestly protests that he has attempted nothing new in the present volume, explaining that the matter presented has been suggested by the works of others, including those of Gen. Sir Frederick Fitzwygrain and Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A. The author has, however, gathered a fund of useful information relating to his subject, and has presented it in such clear and simple terms that his work will be recognized as a text-book of great and permanent value.

Mr. John F. Stevens, former engineer-in-chief of the Panama Canal, who recently predicted that the canal would not be a financial success, and who is at present in Havana, has reiterated his opinion as to the financial operations of the undertaking, but he takes occasion to declare that he never has made any criticism of the Army officers in charge of the work. For Colonel Goethals and his military associates Mr. Stevens expresses the highest respect, declaring that his advice from the Canal Zone are to the effect that the work is progressing in a highly satisfactory manner. Mr. Stevens is also quoted as estimating that the canal can be completed by 1915, or perhaps two years earlier, and that it will cost less than \$300,000,000, or possibly not more than \$250,000,000, including the outlay for the concession.

A naval correspondent says: "Cannot something be done towards the development of the Naval Training Service? Newport is admitted to be largely a failure because of the long and severe winters. The station on the Great Lakes will be worse. Norfolk is the only station in the East that can do efficient work all the year around. Norfolk, not being officially recognized as a station, has to improvise everything—it has not cost the Government during its whole existence as much as the architect's fees for the Great Lakes station. I think most people who have investigated the matter agree that a large station should be built near Hampton Roads, though not necessarily at St. Helena or at the Jamestown Exposition. For the West, San Diego is an ideal situation."

In a test of depression position finders held in accordance with the recommendation of the Chief of Artillery by the Artillery Board at Fort Wadsworth on Oct. 7, 1907, full report of which is given in the January-February number of the Journal of the U.S. Artillery, first place was accorded, as we have heretofore stated, to the Lewis instrument, the foreign sales agent for which is C. M. Dally of New York. It was recommended that this, with certain modifications, be adopted as the standard depression finder for the Coast Artillery service. The points in which this instrument excelled were accuracy, simplicity of construction, ease of adjustment, superiority of telescope, stability and permanency of adjustment, and adaptability to change of height.

President Roosevelt has under consideration a plan, co-operated in by several members of Congress and by Wm. T. Hornaday, director of the Bronx Zoological Park in New York, for assuring the future existence of the American bison by the creation of a buffalo preserve. Senator Dixon has introduced a bill to set aside 1,280 acres, in the Flathead holdings, soon to be opened up to settlement, of land almost wholly unfit for agriculture but with an abundance of bunch grass, plenty of running water and sufficient timber for shelter. Naturalists say that this splendid American animal is doomed to extinction unless the bison now in captivity are given the freedom of range and the food and surroundings which were natural to their ancestors before the advent of the white man upon the scene.

The Houston, Texas, Chronicle published a very temperate article on the subject of the canteen, in which, after presenting both sides of the case, it reaches a conclusion in favor of restoring the canteen. This article is noteworthy as coming from Texas, with its large number of "dry" counties and where state prohibition is seriously spoken of as a possibility of the near future. The recent cold blooded murder of a soldier in a grocery near Fort Sam Houston gives emphasis to the remarks of the Chronicle upon the results of the abolition of the canteen as shown in the multiplication of low liquor saloons in the vicinity of Army posts.

The Seattle Post-Intelligencer makes an earnest plea for immediate improvement of our coast defenses, saying: "For one-half the cost of one battleship the fortifications on the Pacific coast could be put in such shape that our principal cities would be secure from raids, and the ships of our Navy could perform their proper function of going after the enemy as a fleet, instead of waiting for the enemy as scattered units."



### "TRADE FOLLOWS THE FLAG."

In support of the bill, S. 28, to encourage the restoration of the American merchant marine, the Senate, at the request of Senator Gallinger, has published as Document No. 375 a striking article entitled "Trade Follows the Flag," by Naval Constr. Holden A. Evans, U.S.N., which originally appeared in the Sunset Magazine. The author of this article, who is on duty as the head of the Department of Construction and Repair at Mare Island Navy Yard, has made a thorough study of the development of commercial interests on the Pacific, and his conclusion is that unless measures are taken to revise American shipping Japan will in a few years be in full control of the commerce of the Pacific. He points out that the important cities of the Pacific coast are not great manufacturing centers and the foundation of their prosperity is ocean-borne commerce. It is strange, therefore, that there should be on the Pacific coast one voice in dissent from the proposition to aid the American merchant marine. Constructor Evans reminds his readers that a merchant marine is necessary as an auxiliary to an efficient navy and also as a source from which to draw ships to serve as transports for the Army in time of need. Speaking of the prospective arrival of the battleship fleet at the Pacific coast ports, the author says: "The seacoast cities will vie with each other in public banquets to the officers and in other forms of entertainment. During all of these pleasant entertainments, let the people of the Pacific coast become acquainted with the thinking officers of the fleet; ask them if the necessity to the Navy of a merchant marine has been overstated; discuss with them the advantages to be gained commercially by a great merchant fleet. At public banquets, when the business men are gathered to entertain the officers of the fleet, let one of the number speak on the subject of 'The Merchant Marine, its Influence on the Commerce of the Pacific, and its Value to the Navy.' Then call on one of the officers of the fleet in whom you have confidence—preferably on the commander-in-chief—to speak on the same subject. If this is done, the coming of the fleet will accomplish much for the commerce of the Pacific, for the business men of the Pacific coast will be a unit in demanding Congressional legislation which will make a great American merchant marine possible."

"The acceptance of the statement quoted as an axiom in Great Britain," Mr. Evans says, "has made it easy for the British government to carry the flag to the ends of the earth, and the trade has always followed. This policy has made Great Britain commercially supreme. Germany has in the last few years been putting into practice the lesson taught by Great Britain, and is already reaping the benefits, and will soon be a strong competitor for the commercial supremacy of the world. This country has been so prosperous and there have been so many opportunities for the great mass of the people to invest their money profitably at home that they have thought little of the commercial future of the country, and the possibilities of foreign trade."

"The efforts made in Congress to revive the American merchant marine have met with but little encouragement on the Pacific coast and there has been no little opposition to the remedy proposed. Japan some years ago realized the importance of a merchant marine and began its development by granting liberal subsidies. These subsidies were repaid many fold in the war with Russia. It was with these subsidized ships that the Japanese troops were transported and it was from these subsidized ships that the naval crew were drawn to defeat the Russian fleet. After the war the efforts to establish a great merchant fleet were redoubled. All ocean steamship lines were subsidized and a subsidy was also granted her shipyards. The result was the establishment of many magnificent shipyards which were immediately filled with new construction work, and to-day Japan is increasing her merchant tonnage faster than any other nation in the world."

"Without aid to American steamships from the national government, the establishment of new lines or even the continuance of the present lines is impossible. Unless such aid is given, the country will turn its commerce over to foreigners to do with it as they will. A great navy and a great merchant marine go hand in hand. Neither can long exist without the other. If a great navy is attempted without a correspondingly great merchant marine, it will be impossible to provide trained men for the Navy."

"This is the one great lesson that will be taught the citizens of the Pacific states by the coming of the fleet. They will be brought into actual contact with a fleet that should be provided for the defense of this coast—they will think of the possibilities of a foreign war and the consequences—they will discuss with officers of the fleet the defense of the coast, and will be told that a merchant marine is as important for the defense of the coast as the Navy itself; it will be pointed out to them why this is true, and they will be convinced."

### PAY OF THE NAVY.

Favorable report has been made by the House Naval Committee on H.R. 17527, to equalize and fix the pay of the Navy and Marine Corps, as published in our issue of Feb. 29, page 688. The report states:

The law now provides that the pay of the commissioned officers of the Marine Corps, and of the line and the Medical and Pay Corps of the Navy, shall be the same as that provided for officers of the Army of corresponding rank and length of service, and it seems only just and equitable that all commissioned officers, of whatever branch or corps, should be placed on the same footing as to pay and allowances. At present the naval constructors, civil engineers, chaplains and professors of mathematics are the only commissioned officers not on this basis, and are all receiving different rates of pay. These varying rates of pay are by this bill all eliminated without injustice to the vested rights of anyone. As rank is a necessary adjunct to every commission, it follows that the first commission that an officer receives assigns a certain rank to him, and it is most appropriate that the rank should form the basis of pay and all pay tables should be constructed with this point in view.

The pay of midshipmen, warrant officers, mates and paymaster clerks is increased by twenty-five per cent. in this bill because they are not commissioned officers and have no officer of corresponding rank in the Army.

To carry out the intention of this bill by placing all officers on a footing with those in the Army, provision is made that midshipmen after graduation from the Naval Academy shall receive the pay and allowances of second lieutenants, not mounted, which is that given military cadets after their graduation from West Point. The midshipmen are underpaid, and it is in the interest of the Service and the country that they should be paid sufficient to meet actual and reasonable expenses which are forced upon their positions.

It has been shown that the great majority start out in debt, and on the present pay it is impossible to live as is intended our officers should do and keep free of debt, no matter how economical they may be. Your committee believes that

such conditions should not exist, and that ample means should be provided the officers of both the Army and Navy to enable them to maintain their positions in a creditable manner.

The present law provides that officers and men of honorable service shall, when retired, receive three-fourths of the active pay of their grade, and this bill simply carries out that provision by making their future pay three-fourths of that provided for their grade by this act for the active list. Otherwise officers and men on the retired list, many of whom served during the Civil War, would receive less pay than those retired after the passage of this bill, although junior by many, many years to the old veterans, the great majority of whom now need the increase for the same reason that it is proposed to give it to officers and men of the active list.

The pay of the Navy as established by this act (1870) continued in effect practically unchanged until 1899. The fact that different corps of the Navy received different pays in the same rank, and that the pay of the Navy as a whole was less, rank for rank, than that of the Army and Marine Corps, led to the enactment of the sections relating to pay, the Act approved March 3, 1899, generally known as the "Personnel Bill." This act as it passed the House of Representatives placed all officers of the Navy, except chaplains and naval constructors, on the same pay, rank for rank, as the officers of the Army. The act as finally adopted, after conference, provided Army pay for the line, Medical and Pay Corps only, omitting all others, and reducing the pay of the corps placed on the Army basis fifteen per cent. when on shore duty. The efforts of the Naval Committee to establish a uniform basis of pay did not therefore meet with entire success, the result being special legislation for particular corps, and not entirely satisfactory as far as those corps were concerned.

Such legislation always has and always will lead to dissatisfaction. The bill now before the House aims to carry out the full intent of the Act of March 3, 1899, to place all other corps on Army pay instead of the old Navy pay.

The report is replete with tables showing the history of Navy pay legislation, from 1794 to date, and others showing the application of Army pay to naval service.

The total number which will be added to the Army pay list under this bill is 154, and at the present Army pay rates would be about \$5,000 in cost per annum. The result will be to place all commissioned officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps on exactly the same basis as to pay, thus removing the feeling that there is a discrimination in favor of one service over another, or in favor of one corps over another in the same service. It is not claimed or believed that this bill will prove a cure for all evils. It is believed, however, by your committee that, rather than provide special pays for each corps in an effort to offset the hardships due to incorrect grading and irregular promotion, it is better to place the pay on a uniform basis for all services and corps, and to make such future readjustments in the various grades of a corps as experience shows to be necessary. The bill not only meets with the approval of your committee, but of all officers of the Navy, Army and Marine Corps.

Tables are given showing the present pay of the officers of Army and Marine, and the corresponding rank of the Navy, as follows:

Grades.	Rev. Stat. 1261.		Dick-Capron Bill	
	First 5 yrs.	After 20 yrs.	First 5 yrs.	After 20 yrs.
General or admiral (Act June 1, 1888).....	\$13,500	\$13,500	\$14,850	
Lieut. gen. or vice admiral.....	11,000	11,000	12,100	
Major gen. or rear admiral.....	7,500	7,500	8,625	
Brig. general or commodore.....	5,500	5,500	6,325	
Colonel or captain.....	3,500	4,500	4,200	\$5,880
Lieut. col. or commander.....	3,000	4,000	3,600	5,040
Major or lieut. commander.....	2,500	3,500	3,000	4,200
Capt., mounted, or lieutenant.....	2,000	2,800	2,500	3,500
Capt., not mounted, or lieut. ....	1,800	2,520	2,250	3,150
First lieut., mounted, or lieutenant, junior grade.....	1,600	2,240	2,000	2,800
First lieut., not mounted, or lieutenant, junior grade.....	1,500	2,100	1,875	2,625
Second lieut., mounted, or ensign.....	1,500	2,100	1,875	2,625
Second lieut., not mounted, or ensign.....	1,400	1,960	1,750	2,450

The official records will show that since the organization of the naval service, more than a hundred years ago, up to the present hour the pay of its officers generally has been less, grade by grade, than that of the Army officers. Two reasons for this in the beginning are now wholly obsolete. The Navy was really organized as a temporary service to destroy piracy. It is now not only a permanent institution, but the one upon which rests our protection and peace at home and abroad.

The other reason was the maintenance by law of a problematical compensation to be derived from prize money. This law was wisely repealed by Section 13 of the Personnel Act of 1899. The increase carried by this bill will be \$614,255; under the Dick-Capron bill it will be as follows:

Statement showing estimates and increase necessary under "Pay of the Navy," based on the Dick-Capron pay bill to equalize the pay of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Revenue Cutter Service, and for other purposes.

A, amount necessary under present law; B, estimate under Dick-Capron bill; C, increase over estimate fiscal year 1909.

	A	B	C
3,164 officers, active list \$	6,731,865	\$8,177,839	\$1,445,974
Com'ation quarters, officers	275,000	275,000	
950 midshipmen under instruction.....	475,000	593,750	118,750
716 officers, retired list.....	2,124,479	2,520,341	395,862
157 retired officers, active duty, extra pay.....	139,405	174,211	34,806
185 clerks (25 per cent. inc's for 151 pay clks.)	231,500	277,100	45,600
39,000 petty officers, seamen, enlisted men (pay and allowances).....	15,444,000	16,988,400	1,544,400
2,500 apprentice seamen at training station and on practice ships.....	480,000	528,000	48,000
202 enlisted men on the retired list.....	116,352	127,987	11,635
Interest on deposits by enlisted men, Act of Feb. 9, 1892.....	44,000	44,000	
Total.....	\$26,061,601	\$29,776,628	\$3,645,027

The above estimates include an increase of ten per cent. over the amounts required by the regular estimates for enlisted men on the active and retired lists. If the proposed bill should become a law, the Navy Department may request the President to approve a pay schedule which will average about ten per cent. more than the present pay for enlisted men.

### TEN YEARS AFTER.

(From the Washington Star.)

For ten years we have been thinking of Dewey and his men as heroes. They have been regarded as fine fellows—sea dogs of the best breed. To many persons Dewey has looked much like his old chief, Farragut. But this occurred at the meeting of the Senate Naval Committee the other day when Captain Fiske was on the stand:

Mr. Tillman created some amusement by suggesting that Captain Fiske had not seen actual fighting.

"You forget the battle of Manila, Senator," said Captain Fiske. "I was there."

"Oh, that was not a battle; it was a murder on our part!" exclaimed Mr. Tillman.

"We incurred very little risk in that engagement," interposed Mr. Hale.

"We think that now as we look back at the battle," said Captain Fiske. "We didn't think so before the engagement."

Poor Dewey! Poor Gridley! Poor Fiske! Poor all the rest of them! In no more danger at Manila Bay on that May day than so many Senators swinging in revolving chairs!

And somehow we have all thought well of Sampson and his men, who kept up the long watch at Santiago, and finally sent the Spanish ships to the bottom. But we are told now that it was poor business—a sort of "scratch," as is said at billiards. If Cervera had been properly equipped he would have escaped. We brought him down by main strength and awkwardness.

Well, what is poison for us is meat for others. Nothing is done in a corner over here. We strive to please. If any power or person desires to know just what a shell we are, a bare request for particulars will be instantly granted. If Uncle Sam is not cutting a diverting figure before the world it is no fault of some officials, civil and otherwise, who are holding his commissions.

### AN ARMY COAST PATROL.

In the installment of his essay on the "Transmission of Military Intelligence," which appears in the last number of the Journal of the Military Service Institution, Lieut. Col. George P. Scriven, Chief Signal Officer, Department of the East, Gold Medalist, M.S.I., dwells upon the importance in a campaign of keeping all parts of the Army in communication with the Navy. He says: "It is certain that the communications by which both zone troops and reserves will be linked together and to the artillery should from the first efforts at concentration be ample and effective and so continue, for without them the whole army of the defense will become a mere aggregation of inert units. Even assuming that not more than the admitted proportion of two and one-half signal men to each one hundred can be provided, it appears that in a great war there will be organized and equipped at least thirteen signal regiments of one thousand men each for the service of the lines of information alone, and in addition a considerable number of balloon troops. Certainly not less than fifteen thousand men in all in addition to the Signal Corps of the Army, which should, of course, maintain the ratio of two and one-half per centum to Regular troops of the line. To accomplish this purpose there must exist in peace a sufficient number of signal troops in the Regular Army and in the organized militia to leaven and instruct the whole body of volunteer signalmen. It follows that the military authorities of the states, especially those chiefly concerned in coast defense, should be asked not merely to do more than they have done to increase or decrease or create signal corps that will be of real service in war, but to encourage these troops to take each year their full share of instruction in the service of the lines of information of the coast defense."

The Navy has organized an efficient coast defense patrol, concerning which Colonel Scriven says: "It seems that the Army should, without delay, through a properly organized patrol of its own creation, ally itself fully with the Navy in this important work. In fact, without the full co-operation of the signal corps and the participation of troops trained in the service of lines of information, and in establishment of signal stations and in the use of flying telegraph and buzzer lines, the telephone and field wireless cables, visual apparatus, and perhaps the balloon, it is hard to see not merely how the best methods of gathering intelligence in war can be employed by a coast patrol, but how, when so gathered, this intelligence can be transmitted to the centers of control, to artillery fixed positions and their auxiliaries, and to the mobile army, from distant observation stations, coast islands and light-houses, or from the floating auxiliaries and passing ships, with the speed and certainty which alone make such information valuable. The section of the coast patrol to which the duty of transmission of information is intrusted should be composed of men trained in naval and military signaling and in the methods of the signal corps of the army. As to the organization of a patrol, it should appear that none better can be found than that approved by the experience of the Signal Corps of the Army whose duties are similar if not identical with those of the coast patrol, though more widely extended. The equipment, too, should be that of the Regular service."

"As a further step in the preparation for defense it is suggested that the Signal Corps of the Army be authorized to provide at Government reservations, such as light-houses, marine hospitals and life-saving stations, and those of other executive departments, suitable as lookout stations, magazines of material of the less perishable sort which will furnish part of the means of establishing observation stations at the outbreak of war. In addition, island stations and light-ships should be connected by cable—out of use in peace and with the ends prepared for periodic testing to insure their perfect condition—with interior or mainland stations whence the military field telegraph could rapidly be extended at need to commercial offices."

Colonel Scriven estimates that we have 5,700 miles of coast. The Atlantic seaboard from Maine to Florida is given as 2,043 miles; the Gulf coast, 1,852 miles; the Pacific coast, 1,810 miles. The indentations of the coast to the head of tide water would add to these figures, for the Atlantic, 36,607 miles; Gulf coast, 19,203; Alaska, 26,376, besides those for the Pacific not given.

### A TRIBUTE TO ADMIRAL WILDES.

At the unveiling of memorial windows at the chapel at Mare Island, Feb. 26, Capt. Lucien Young paid a tribute to the memory of the late Rear Admiral Frank Wildes. It was one of the best addresses of the day and was as follows, omitting the statement of the Admiral's official record:

In recognition of this distinguished officer I have the honor to-day of performing a duty I owe to a once beloved friend and shipmate, a duty which he would have been pleased to have performed for me if the circumstances were reversed. I knew him as a friend and as such I loved him; I knew him as an officer and as such I esteemed and honored him; and thus knowing and esteeming him I will not upon this occasion permit that personal friendship to either warp my judgment or lead me to say anything unduly in his praise. No feeble effort of mine could properly portray or embellish his great worth or sterling integrity. His was a noble character—kind and generous, a true friend, a devoted husband and a loving father; faultless in his obligations to mankind and he was faithful to every trust and true to his fellow men. To such



as he the human race has, from the earliest periods of authentic history, erected characteristic memorials to perpetuate his memory and good deeds. We even find in sacred history where the Children of Israel, dry shod, passed over Jordan, preceded by the ark of the covenant of the Lord, in response to the command of Joshua, the great captain of the hosts. One chosen from the Twelve Tribes of Israel bore upon his shoulders a stone for the purpose, "That this may be a sign among you; that when your children ask their fathers in time to come, saying, What mean ye by these stones? Then ye shall answer them: That the waters of Jordan were cut before the ark of the covenant of the Lord, when it passed over Jordan, the waters of Jordan were cut off for a memorial unto the Children of Israel forever."

So it is to-day; we place in yon window in this sacred and consecrated chapel that endearing memorial to perpetuate the memory of that distinguished naval officer whose fidelity to duty and whose patriotic heroism in battle have left to those who live an example that every patriot should be taught to emulate and thus in time, coming generations shall ask, what means this permanent and imperishable memorial? and the answer will be: Frank Wildes did his duty, and he did it well.

## TWENTY-FIVE YEAR RETIREMENT FOR NAVY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The following is a proposed amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill or for passage as a separate measure, and is now in the hands of the committees on naval affairs in the House and Senate, and their expressions are favorable to the same:

Proposed amendment to the naval appropriation bill. "Providing for the retirement of petty officers and enlisted men of the United States Navy: That when an enlisted man in the United States Navy shall have served twenty-five years, he shall, upon making application to the President, be placed upon the retired list, with seventy-five per centum of the pay, cash rewards, benefits and allowances he may then be in receipt of, and that said allowances shall be as follows: Nine dollars and fifty cents per month in lieu of rations and clothing, and six dollars and twenty-five cents per month in lieu of quarters, fuel and light: Provided, That in computing the necessary twenty-five years' time all service in the Army, Navy and Marine Corps shall be credited."

The following is a copy of a letter sent to members of the Committee on Naval Affairs when transmitting the bill for their consideration:

"The enlisted men of the Army and Marine Corps are allowed double time—two years for one year's actual service—for their service in the insular possessions of the United States, when computing the necessary thirty years' time, which entitles them to be placed on the retired list for enlisted men; and in addition are allowed twenty per centum increase to their pay while serving in our insular possessions. The enlisted men of the Navy have no such allowances for their service in our insular possessions, but are required to have thirty years' actual service before they can retire; while their brother soldier or marine may be retired after twenty or twenty-five years' actual service, according to the length of time he may have served in our insular possessions, and which counts him double toward retirement."

The War Department, through Secretary Taft, has recently stated that they do not want a twenty-five year retirement law passed for enlisted men of the Army and abolish the aforesaid counting of double time, as the double time now allowed them for service in our insular possessions causes many men to re-enlist and remain in the Army. But in order to equalize the matter and to be fair and just to the enlisted men of the Navy, who have no allowance for double time for their service in our insular possessions like the Army and Marine Corps, the existing retirement law for enlisted men should be amended to read twenty-five years' actual service for them instead of thirty years. And we hope you will see to it that justice is done in this matter for the enlisted men of the Navy, by introducing the inclosed bill and having it passed the present session."

RALPH D. W. HULBERT,  
Commander, Pickens Naval Garrison No. 4,  
Army and Navy Union, U. S.

## SOLDIERS ON THE RETIRED LIST.

Omaha, Neb., March 10, 1908.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In reading the debate on the Army Pay Bill in the JOURNAL this week I was astonished at Mr. Hull's reply to a question by Mr. Cumpacker on the injustice of cutting off all enlisted men now on the retired list from the benefits of the new Army Pay Bill, where Mr. Hull said, "We, last year, in order to help the soldiers on the retired list of the enlisted force, increased their pay by three-quarters of all the allowance they were entitled to under the active list, fuel and quarters." The help Mr. Hull has in mind was the act approved March 2, 1907. This was not increase of our pay and "of all the allowances they were entitled to under the active list." Our allowances under the active list included, besides pay, clothing, rations, free medical attendance, quarters, fuel and light, and when on duty at stations where no government quarters were supplied, we were allowed commutation for quarters, which at some places was as high as twenty dollars per month for non-commissioned officers of the general non-commissioned staff. Congressman Hay said, in his objections to increasing the pay of men now on the retired list:

"My experience here has been that there is very little pressure brought to bear upon Congress from the retired men of the Regular Army. The pressure is brought from the Volunteers, not from the men of the Regular Army."

Volunteers are not in this deal for increased pay, and the Regulars are bringing no pressure because they are "obedient to orders." If Congressman Hay will read Army Regulations he will soon learn why the Regulars seem so quiescent. Further, if Congressman Hay will investigate why a new pay bill is presented at all, he will learn that the measure is not due "to pressure by Volunteers," as he explains it, but this action is advised by the War Department, who, upon investigating, learned why our soldiers fail to re-enlist, and that the failure is due to insufficient pay and allowances, and that if our Army is to continue a safeguard to our nation, it becomes the duty of all good citizens to support our President, his Army and Navy staff in keeping our armed forces on land and sea ready for defense at the tap of a drum.

R. E. ESKILDSON, M.D.

While the United States Government may not see its way clear to accept the invitation of the authorities of British Columbia to send the American battleship fleet on a friendly visit to Vancouver during its stay on the

Pacific coast, the proffered invitation is most gratifying and will be duly appreciated.

## WHAT CAN BE DONE WITH ARMY RATION.

Fort Douglas, Utah, March 9, 1908.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The tables given below will show what can be done with the ration when sergeant and cook join hands and work for the best interest of the outfit. Owing to the crowded condition at this post, Companies C and D, 15th Infantry, have been messing together since Dec. 18, 1907. Second Lieut. Robert E. Boyers, 15th Inf., with Co. Q.M. Sergt. William C. Garthwaite, Company C, and Cook Charles H. Faucette, Company D, have had complete charge of the kitchen, and to their efforts all praise is due.

The problem of food supply for the troops in the field and garrison is as old as the use of bands of armed men. We have, however, left the days when each soldier was his own provider, and had to depend on luck for each (day's) dinner, and have reached that stage of refinement when a commissary general can sit in Washington and state what the ration of troops at Camp Keithley, P.I., will be six months hence. (That is, if boats and wagon trains connect, and some officious chief clerk does not cut requisition to suit his fancy.) So we may presume, that, after some two thousand years' experience, our ration is as near perfect as reason can demand. But the ration may be likened to a diamond in the rough, it needs the trained, skilled and accomplished workman to develop the raw material. The most valuable jewel in the world may be ruined by unskillful handling. Our long list of sick and depleted company funds bear witness to bad workmanship in company kitchens. The old saying that, "The way to a man's heart is down his throat," is nowhere as true as in the Service, so you may say: given a good rustler for a quartermaster sergeant and a perfect cook, you have a good and contented company.

Expenses consolidated mess, Cos. C and D, 15th Infantry, during month of January, 1908.

500 lbs. cabbage	per lb.	\$0.019	\$ 9.50
100 lbs. carrots	"	0.0125	1.25
200 lbs. turnips	"	0.0175	3.50
20 lbs. cheese	"	0.1775	3.55
1 lb. each: Sage, cayenne pepper, cloves (ground), cloves (whole)	"	0.30	1.20
5 lbs. borax	"	0.15	.75
3 cases eggs	per doz.	0.23 1-3	3.50
2 jars apple butter	per jar	2.50	5.00
100 lbs. sweet potatoes	per lb.	0.0375	3.75
10 packages currants	per pkg.	0.125	1.25
14 cakes yeast	per cake	0.03 3-14	.45
1 lb. each: Ground ginger, allspice, per lb.	"	0.30	.60
3 packages baking soda	per pkg.	0.08 1-3	.25
8 muffin pans	each	0.25	2.00
Incidental expenses			5.95
3 boxes apples	per box	1.65	4.95
170 lbs. pork sausage	per lb.	0.07 4-17	12.30
190 lbs. weiners	"	0.09	17.10
129 lbs. pork	"	0.085	10.97
50 lbs. lard	"	0.09	4.50
Meat overdrawn			3.00
Commissary bill			80.24
Total expended			\$175.56
Commissary savings			160.32

Cost over savings for two companies.....\$ 15.24

For month of February, 1908.

500 lbs. cabbage	per lb.	\$0.0252	\$12.60
100 lbs. beets	"	0.015	1.50
100 lbs. turnips	"	0.009	.90
100 lbs. carrots	"	0.0125	1.25
100 lbs. parsnips	"	0.015	1.50
25 lbs. codfish	"	0.1152	2.88
30 lbs. mince-meat	"	0.12	3.60
10 lbs. currants	"	0.125	1.25
10 lbs. raisins	"	0.125	1.25
50 lbs. pink beans	"	0.048	2.40
2 lbs. sage	"	0.40	.80
30 lbs. oatmeal	"	0.04	1.20
35 lbs. cheese	"	0.14 6-7	5.20
16 doz. eggs	per doz.	0.26 7-8	4.30
90 lbs. chickens	per lb.	0.15 1-30	13.53
201 lbs. liver	"	0.06	12.06
104 lbs. pork sausage	"	0.09	9.36
128 lbs. weiner	"	0.09	11.52
100 lbs. lard	"	0.09	9.00
Incidental expenses			8.55
Commissary bill			93.57
Total expended			\$198.22
Commissary savings			158.58
Meat savings (597 lbs.)			35.75

Total savings.....194.33

Cost over savings for two companies.....\$3.89

Actual cost of rations issued to Cos. C and D, 15th Infantry, during January and February, 1908.

Articles.	Jan. Prices.	Total Jan.	Feb. Prices.	Total Feb.
Beef	\$0.598	\$172.224	\$0.598	\$137.598
Bacon	.12	20.67	.12	47.97
Flour	.0235	14.10	.0235	14.10
Beans	.046	9.20	.046	9.20
Potatoes	.0815	29.656	.0103	27.2847
Onions	.0165	9.207	.03	19.89
Apples	.128		.128	1.92
Coffee	.10 1-8	13.1625	.10 1-8	14.226
Sugar	.047	23.50	.047	14.10
Pickles	.31		.31	1.2671
Salt	.0065		.0065	.2925
Pepper	.24	2.0148	.285	1.9458
Soap	.0483	2.415	.0483	2.7893
Total		\$296.1493		\$292.6852

Total money value of rations issued, \$588.8345.

Articles.	Jan. Prices.	Total Jan.	Feb. Prices.	Total Feb.
Beef	\$0.598	\$175.7372	\$0.598	\$173.3452
Bacon	.12	90.63	.12	89.365
Flour	.0235	88.7771	.0235	87.5507
Beans	.046	17.25	.046	17.02
Rice	.06 3-8	5.4187	.06 3-8	5.355
Potatoes	.011	29.656	.0103	27.2847
Onions	.0165	9.207	.03	19.89
Fruits	.0815	13.2496	.0845	9.3795
Apples	.128	9.984	.128	13.952
Peaches	.14	14.056	.14	15.26
Coffee	.10 1-8	33.9187	.10 1-8	33.091
Sugar	.047	31.537	.047	31.067
Vinegar	.09	1.494	.09	1.53
Pickles	.31	5.0685	.31	5.0034
Salt	.0065	.8699	.0065	.8524
Pepper	.24	2.0148	.285	1.9458
Soap	.0483	6.4299	.0483	6.3973
Total		\$535.2924		\$538.2890

Total expense of consolidated mess to the government for January and February, 1908, \$1,074.5814. Average number of men rationed with above mess during the two months, 112.

Average expense for one man for one day at the given prices, \$1.599. Bakery savings made by Cos. C and D, for January

and February, 1908, \$41.031. Total gain for Cos. C and D for January and February, 1908, \$21.85.

## OFF WITH THE MOUSTACHE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I am glad to see it stated in the papers that a judge, one of the highest rank, has shaved off his moustache, evidently deciding, and correctly, that a judge should not look like a dragon. I hope the example set will be followed by all of our judges and lawyers; for, as a class, they should be clean shaven—unless they choose to wear a full beard and so, save horns, look like a very Moses, each and every one.

Among those that should clip the moustache are bishops and all of the clergy, a moustache in the pulpit being a shocking sight; also physicians and surgeons; for, while the latter shed blood, it is done not to end life, but to save it; hence a surgeon should not look like a soldier—fiercely moustached. Another whose lip the moustache should slip is the naval officer: a moustached admiral looks like a general, the last thing the former should desire; the pride of the sailor should scorn all copying of the soldier. Civil service men and police officers should "cut" the moustache and likewise, of course, should all household servants. As for physicians, they should certainly shave clean, for, if bearded, they may carry the germs of diseases in their beards from patient to patient. The moustache when worn alone is proper to the soldier—and also to the woman who "can't stop it"; likewise to the gentleman, of independent fortune, in private life; but the latter has become chary of it, owing to its frequency on the lips of "roughs" and vulgarians.

S. O. DU PRAY CUT-OFF.

Philadelphia, March 5, 1908.  
[We would suggest that if gentlemen of independent fortune should cut their noses off as well as their moustaches it will serve to still further distinguish them from "roughs and vulgarians."—EDITOR.]

## EMPLOYMENT FOR THE RETIRED.

Palo Alto, Cal., March 9, 1908.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Capt. X. Y. Moon, 16th Cav., proposes a scheme of elimination and promotion that seems to me to stop halfway: reducing the number of officers of the Army, when it is well known that we already are very short of officers "with the colors," his scheme seeming to be to provide young men for the active service and give them promotion at an earlier age than is now possible. There is evidently a feeling that many of the higher ranking officers "with the colors" are too old to bear the strain of a war campaign; yet it must be admitted that age and long experience give to such physically worn out men greater usefulness at headquarters than those who can "dance all night till broad daylight," while the oldest can keep the chair-cushions covered as easily and fully as profitably as the youngsters. Turn the youngsters back to camp, to gain experience in command, we would say. I would therefore suggest two amendments for his acceptance, giving those of that transferred officers' list duties: In Section 6 add, "And that all details for duty at headquarters, to colleges or other sedentary or semi-civilian positions, be from this 'reserve officers' list." In Section 7 add, "And that through and by these transferred reserve officers, organizations of reserves in the various states be authorized and formed, and trained as 'Regular Reserves,' for instant service at an outbreak of hostilities."

This would not only give the old warriors who have well earned rest an opportunity to be still useful so that they may feel that they have not been altogether thrust aside while still capable of performing the less strenuous duties, with even better results to the nation than younger men, whose proper place is in camp with their commands, gaining experience.

CAPTAIN-O'-THE-HOLD, W. GULF SQ., U.S.N.

## AS THE BRITISH NAVY SEES IT.

Our valued London contemporary, The Fleet, takes the cruise of the American Battleship Fleet from the Atlantic to the Pacific as the text for some refreshingly sane utterances as to the right of the United States to send warships to defend its coasts on the Western ocean. We quote the following:

"The parallel between the present American position and our own is exact. When the United States emerged from obscurity to take her place in the world alongside the other Powers, she did so as the result of fighting. Japan as a Power was not thought of, and aggression from China was outside the range of practical politics. All the danger lay in the old-world away to the eastward—therefore the eastern coast was developed and fortified, while all the ships of war were concentrated in eastern waters to cope with any danger that might arise. The Pacific was left undefended, for the simple reason that there was no danger against which to defend it. The sudden rise into power of Japan, with a powerful navy within striking distance of some of America's fairest ports, has entirely altered the outlook; and even if there was no immigration question setting the two nations by the ears, it would be an act of criminal neglect on the part of the U.S. government if it failed to send ships round to protect its Pacific interests. It is not America's fault that the naval danger of the future is more likely to come from the West than the East. It is a fact that she has to contend with and provide against; and to suggest that she should not take steps to protect herself for fear of hurting the susceptibilities of Japan is ridiculous in the extreme. As well suggest that we should abstain from sending ships into the North Sea for fear of hurting the feelings of Germany."

"Should a quarrel eventuate between America and Japan, we are bound by blood ties, by race ties, and by color ties to side with the former, alliance or no alliance. The leading Power in the Christian world could not—dare not—side with the yellow race against its own blood relation; it would be an outrage on Christianity, and would justify other Christian Powers in combining with a view to our annihilation. We mafficked over the alliance; let us hope that we do not have to repent the mafficking in sack-cloth and ashes!"

A correspondent says: "I am compelled to write you regarding the promotion of Rear Admiral Evans. If he is commander of a war fleet the like of which has never been known in history, why not give him rank somewhat in keeping with so great an office—something better than vice admiral—if possible, say, junior admiral? Dewey is admiral; make Evans junior. In my opinion he should have the highest rank possible to give him, and at once."



## LEST WE FORGET.

The work of the late Gen. Emory Upton, to which we have before referred, "The Military Policy of the United States," contains so many instructive lessons as to the consequences of our folly in depending in the crisis of war upon the valor of undisciplined troops that we give here a series of extracts from this work. The statements of General Upton are given without being indicated by quotation marks. The extracts from others embodied in General Upton's work are quoted. Here follow the extracts:

For military resistance, the strength of a government is the power it can wield on the field of battle. In the War of 1812 the strength of the Government at the battle of Bladensburg was measured by 6,000 militia; at Bull Run it was measured by 35,000 of the same kind of troops. "In one case the capital fell into the hands of the enemy, while in the other our existence as a nation possibly depended upon the irresolution and supineness of a band of insurgents. At Gettysburg the wave of rebellion was resisted by 80,000 veteran troops; had we trusted to the same number of militia the capital would have been captured and the Government hopelessly destroyed. Twenty thousand regular troops at Bull Run would have routed the insurgents, settled the question of military resistance, and relieved us from the pain and suspense of four years of war."

At Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775, in the three assaults upon the redoubt and breastworks held by the Americans the British lost 1,054 men, including eighty-five officers, an aggregate in killed and wounded almost one-half greater than that sustained in any subsequent battle of the war; the casualties on the American side, 490 in all, mostly took place while the troops were retreating across Charlestown Neck, after the capture of the works. The lesson to be learned from this remarkable conflict is the value of trained officers in command of raw troops, a lesson which neither our statesmen nor our historians have ever been able to appreciate. Conspicuous above all for bravery were Prescott, Putnam, Stark, Knowlton, and many other officers who had received a military training in the French and Indian wars. During the various assaults it was the confidence of the militia troops in Prescott that enabled them to wait till he gave the command "Fire." It was by the advice and under the supervision of veteran officers that the intrenchments were constructed, and it was by reason of their practical experience in the art of war that a defense was made so gallant and so appalling in its results as to amaze the British army and reduce it to the defensive for nearly twelve months. The value of a trained officer in command of raw troops was further illustrated by the victory of the militia at Bennington, under the command of the veteran, General Stark.

Without pausing to discover the secret of the defense of Bunker Hill, the mistaken conviction seized the public mind that the militia were invincible and that patriotism was the sole qualification for a soldier's calling—a fallacy which paralyzed the military legislation of the Revolution and constantly jeopardized our liberties by inducing the political leaders of the time to rely too confidently upon raw and undisciplined levies.

The conduct of one of the regiments of militia at Camden merits special observation. A week after the battle Governor Nash, of North Carolina, wrote to the delegate of the Assembly: "The militia, except one North Carolina regiment, commanded on the occasion by Colonel Dixon, of the Regulars, gave way on the first fire and fled with the utmost precipitation. The Regulars and one regiment bravely stood and pushed bayonets to the last."

In his reflection on the battle of Camden the famous Cavalry leader, Henry Lee, says: "Colonel Dixon had seen service, having commanded a Continental regiment under Washington. By his precepts and example he infused his own spirit into the breasts of his troops, who, emulating the noble ardor of their leader, demonstrated the wisdom of selecting experienced officers to command raw soldiers."

After the defeat of General Gates at Camden, Aug. 16, 1780, Washington wrote to the President of Congress: "This event adds itself to many others to exemplify the necessity of an army and the fatal consequences of depending on militia. No militia will ever acquire the habits necessary to resist a Regular force. Even those nearest to the seat of war are only valuable as light troops to be scattered in the woods and harass rather than do serious injury to the enemy. The firmness requisite for the real business of fighting is only to be attained by a constant course of discipline and service. I have never yet been witness to a single instance that can justify a different opinion."

Avoiding the fatal mistake of Gates at Camden, the militia at Cowpens were posted in two lines in front of the Continental Regulars. At Guilford Court-House, where Greene made a similar disposition of his troops, three rounds only were asked of the militia, as at the Cowpens; but when the enemy came in sight the first line gave way, followed shortly after by the second. The battle was then given over to the Continental Regular troops, nearly all of whom, with the exception of one regiment, were raw recruits. While the militia as a body did not surpass the expectations of Greene and Morgan, many of the Virginia contingent, who had been former Continental soldiers, proved the worth of instruction and discipline by their individual good conduct at the Cowpens, and the same fact was illustrated at Guilford Court-House by the behavior of many of the militia officers from the same state. Looking back at the whole Revolutionary struggle, notwithstanding our employment from first to last of almost 400,000 men, we find that but two military events had a direct bearing upon the expulsion of the British. One of these was the capture of Burgoyne; the other that of Cornwallis—an event which was only made possible by the co-operation of a French army and a French fleet.

The evidence shows that during Harman's Miami expedition to an Indian village, Oct. 22, 1790, the militia behaved badly, disobeyed orders, and left the Regular troops to be sacrificed. As a consequence, the expedition returned to Fort Washington (Cincinnati).

On the occasion of St. Clair's defeat by the Indians, Nov. 4, 1790, the attack commenced upon the militia, who were in advance of the main army, and who fled through the main army without firing a gun. This circumstance threw the troops into some disorder, from which it appears they never recovered during the action.

Though re-enforced in July by some 1,100 mounted volunteers from Kentucky, Gen. Anthony Wayne, in his attack on the Indians, Aug. 20, 1794, near the rapids of the Maumee River, had still a large preponderance of well-disciplined Regulars, and it was their charge with the bayonet that broke the Indian center and drove the savages under the English fort. This brilliant victory avenged the defeats of Harman and St. Clair, and struck

a blow which resounded along our frontier from the Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico.

View it in whatever light we may, the conversion of the militia into an army of the first line, as designed by the Act of Dec. 27, 1792, was a wild and impracticable scheme. This class of our citizen soldiers will never take the place wisely reserved for them by the framers of the Constitution, until it becomes our settled policy to call them out as a last resort only, in case of actual invasion.

General Hull, who was a tried hero of the Revolution and a favorite of Washington, in his appeal to the public, after he had passed the age of threescore and ten, makes the following mention of the discipline of the troops under his command during the operations against Canada in August, 1812: "After the junction of the 4th United States Regiment, which consisted of 300 effective men, with the 1,200 militia at Urbana, I commenced the march early in June from that place, a frontier town in the state of Ohio, for Detroit, the distance of more than 200 miles. After the disposition was made for the march, I was informed that part of the militia refused to obey the order. In the first place, I directed their own officers to give them positive orders to march, and informed them if they did not obey the 4th United States Regiment would be sent to compel them. They still refused, and a part of the 4th Regiment was marched to their station, and they obeyed." He also states that 180 of the Ohio militia refused to cross the river at Detroit, "alleging as a reason that they were not obliged to serve outside of the United States." The value set upon the militia by the British was shown by the fact that they permitted them to return to their homes while the Regulars were sent as prisoners to Montreal.

As illustrating the reckless extravagance with which hostilities were carried on against the Indians during the War of 1812, one of the expeditions deserves special mention. It was commanded by General Hopkins and consisted of 4,000 Kentucky mounted militia, who reached Fort Harrison on the 10th of October, whence four days later they set out for the Indian villages on the Wabash and Illinois rivers. Once on the march the ardor of these troops began to cool and insubordination quickly followed; on the fourth day a fire on the prairie was mistaken for a ruse of the enemy; on the fifth day, totally ignoring the authority of their officers, the disorderly mass abandoned their general, and, retracing their steps, dispersed to their homes.

In the Indian campaign of General Harrison in 1812 the militia were organized into three columns, with a supposed total of not less than 10,000 men. Their first destination was the Rapids of the Maumee, a point that was not reached in this year's campaign, for no sooner had the several columns moved, than hunger, nakedness, and mutiny began the work of dissolution. The left column from Kentucky, when a few days out, was only prevailed upon to remain by the personal entreaties of the general and other officers. The middle column from Urbana, after a slight engagement with the Indians, refused to obey orders for a further pursuit, and deliberately returned to their camp. During the battle of Queens-town part of the militia refused to follow their comrades across the Niagara River, although ordered and implored by their commander, under the plea that according to the Constitution of the United States they could only be called out to resist an "invasion." When later on, in November, 1812, orders were given by General Smyth, of the New York Militia, to invade Canada, the scene of discontent which followed was without parallel. Four thousand men without order or restraint indignantly discharged their muskets in every direction. The person of the commanding general was threatened. Of the 3,000 militia who marched with Dearborn for Canada, nearly all refused to cross the line, including a company who advanced with Pike, but halted at the very border.

The battle of Sacket Harbor, May 29, 1813, like every one that had preceded it during the war, established the value and superiority of the disciplined troops. In his report to the Secretary of War General Brown, of the militia, thus speaks of the conduct of his troops: "My orders were that the troops should lie close and reserve their fire until the enemy had approached so near that every shot might hit its object. It is, however, impossible to execute such orders with raw troops, unaccustomed to subordination. My orders were, in this case, disobeyed; the whole line fired, and not without effect; but in the moment while I was contemplating this, to my utter astonishment, they rose from their cover and fled."

In December, 1813, the Regulars were withdrawn from Fort George on the Canadian frontier and the defense left to General McClure, of the militia, who promptly abandoned the fort.

In a letter to the Secretary of War, of Jan. 12, 1814, General Cass stated: "The circumstances attending the destruction of Buffalo you will have learned before this reaches you, but the force of the enemy has been greatly magnified. From the most careful examination, I am satisfied that not more than 650 men, of Regulars, militia and Indians, landed at Black Rock. To oppose these we had from 2,500 to 3,000 militia. All, except very few of them, behaved in the most cowardly manner. They fled without discharging a musket." The conduct of the Regular troops on several occasions during the War of 1812 gave abundant proof that the officers, just appointed from civil life, were little better than officers of militia, and that with no standard of discipline fixed in their minds, many of them were incapable of imparting to their soldiers the firmness expected of Regulars in the hour of battle. Nevertheless, a few young officers like Brown, Scott, and Ripley were slowly acquiring, in the sure but expensive school of war, the military knowledge that was destined in some degree to retrieve the honor of our arms. Although the failure of the invasion of Canada at the time of the battle of Lundy's Lane must be admitted, the splendid conduct of our Army fairly entitled it to the highest praise. Composed largely of Regulars who had seen service in the field, and led by Brown, Scott and Ripley, the troops proved that American soldiers, thoroughly trained and ably commanded, were equal, if not superior, to the veteran troops of England.

Our national capital at Philadelphia was captured by the British in 1777 and our capital at Washington in 1814. In both cases the enemy approached by the Chesapeake; in both cases Congress and the President, as the Chief Executive of the nation, turned to the states for assistance; in both cases, instead of calling the troops into the field when the enemy's object was first discovered, Congress and the President sought to economize by inviting the states "to hold the militia in readiness to march at a moment's notice"; in both cases, when the critical moment arrived, the militia was powerless in the presence of a disciplined foe, and in both cases the want of an adequate Regular army caused the capital to fall into the hands of our enemies.

The troops called out during the fruitless campaign of 1814 numbered: Regulars, 38,186; militia, 197,653. Total, 235,839. Of the militia 46,469 from the state of New York were employed on the Canadian frontier, while more

than 100,000 from Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia were called out to repel the incursions of the 3,500 British along the shores of the Chesapeake. Notwithstanding these enormous drafts, such were the faults of our organization and recruitments, that the utmost strength we could put forth on the field of battle was represented at Lundy's Lane by less than 3,000 men. Nor was this evidence of national weakness our only cause of reproach. Boasting at the outset of the contest that Canada could be "captured without soldiers," our statesmen, after nearly three years of war, had the humiliation of seeing their plans of conquest vanish in the smoke of a burning capital.

While the nation had reason to exult over so signal a victory as that at New Orleans, Jan. 8, 1815, the battle in no sense vindicated a dependence on raw troops. It only proved, as at Bunker Hill, that with trained officers to command them, with an effective artillery and Regular troops to support and encourage them—above all, when protected by works so formidable that nothing but a regular siege should have dislodged them—advantages of position may compensate for an utter lack of instruction and discipline. Agreeable as it might be to give the entire credit of this battle to raw troops, their heroic commander knew so well the uncertainty of their conduct in the open field that he was obliged to accept the advantages of a mere passive defense. In fact, at the very moment when the men from their breastworks were cheering over a victory still unparalleled in our history, at a time, too, when the advance of a skirmish line might possibly have compelled the surrender of the British army, the commander had the mortification of seeing the division on the west bank of the river "abandon their position and run in headlong flight toward the city." In a firm address to the fugitives, whose conduct might have been fatal to the city but for the decisive repulse on the other side, General Jackson told them that "the want of discipline, the want of order, the total disregard to obedience, and a spirit of insubordination, not less destructive than cowardice itself, are the causes which led to the disaster, and they must be eradicated, or I must cease to command."

The number of troops employed at different times from the beginning to the end of the war (1812-15) was: Regulars (including about 5,000 sailors and marines), 56,032; Volunteers, 10,110; rangers, 3,049; militia, 458,463; total, 527,654. Instead of falling upon the 5,000 British regulars who held Canada, at the beginning, and crushing them in a single battle, we allowed them to baffle every attempt at invasion, and to prolong the war till our loss in killed and wounded numbered 5,614. In contrast with our reckless extravagance in employing more than a half-million of men, the largest force of British regulars opposed to us was 16,500.

## THE FLORIDA WAR.

During the Florida war, on the 31st of December, 1835, General Clinch, with the Regular troops under his command, crossed the Withlacoochee. He was here attacked by a large body of Indians, and, after a spirited engagement, the Indians were finally defeated and fled into the hummocks. In this affair, it will appear that the Regular troops bore the brunt of the action. Out of the 200 Regular troops who crossed the river with General Clinch, 57 were killed or wounded, including 4 officers. Of the 400 or 500 volunteers who had joined General Clinch, with a view of aiding in subduing the Indians, only 27 men and 3 officers took part in the action. Why so many remained out of the action is not explained. Had the same zeal and bravery been displayed by the whole force as was evinced by the Regular troops, there is little doubt that the war would have been terminated with the battle of Withlacoochee. In December, the last severe battle of the Florida war was fought by General Taylor at Lake Okeechobee. In his official report Col. Zachary Taylor says:

"On reaching the borders of the hummock the volunteers and spies delivered a heavy fire from the enemy, which was returned by them for a short time, when their gallant commander, Colonel Gentry, fell, mortally wounded; they mostly broke, and instead of forming in rear of the Regulars, as had been directed, they retired across the swamp to their baggage and horses; nor could they be again brought into action as a body, although efforts were made repeatedly by my staff to induce them to do so. The enemy, however, were promptly checked and driven back by the 4th and 6th Infantry, which, in truth, might be said to be a moving battery. The weight of the enemy's fire was principally concentrated on five companies of the 6th Infantry, which not only stood firm, but continued to advance until their gallant commander, Lieutenant Colonel Thompson; and his adjutant, Lieutenant Centre, were killed, and every officer, with one exception, as well as most of the non-commissioned officers, including the sergeant major and four of the orderly sergeants, killed and wounded of those companies; when that portion of the regiment retired a short distance and were again formed, one of the companies having but four men left untouched."

## EXPERIENCES DURING THE WAR WITH MEXICO.

The number of men received from Louisiana during the War with Mexico, 1846-1848, was 5,389. They had been called to arms and embarked by a stroke of the pen, but so destitute were they of equipment and transportation that they were compelled to remain in idleness near their depots of subsistence until discharged from the Service. Called out for three months, they returned to their homes without the satisfaction of having fired a shot, their losses by death in camp being 145—but 25 short of those killed and wounded (170) at the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma. Describing these battles a writer says: "Never was the value of disciplined men more triumphantly demonstrated than on these glorious occasions; and since we have learned that General Taylor compels the Volunteers with him to receive six hours' drilling per day and relieves them from all other duties, to make soldiers of them, we venture to predict that they, too, when they meet the enemy, will add to the reputation of our arms. 'Rough and Ready' will first make them soldiers and then win victories with them. This prophecy was not slow of fulfillment. In the battle around Monterey, from the 20th to the 23d of September, the Volunteers fought with a steadiness that earned the applause of their comrades of the Regulars."

Advancing with an army of less than 10,000 effectives, the brilliant victories of Contreras, Churubusco, El Molino del Rey, and Chapultepec opened the gates of the capital, which General Scott entered on the 14th of September. In the series of battles, beginning on the 20th of August, our largest force engaged was 8,479; our loss in killed and wounded was 2,703, which reduced the army when it reached the city to less than 6,000 men. The aggregate strength of the three regiments of volunteers which participated in these battles—the fourth being left to garrison Puebla—was on the morning of the battle of



Contreras 1,580. The aggregate strength of the Army, Regulars and Volunteers, on the same date was 11,052. From these figures it will be perceived that the Regular troops, 31,024, exceeded more than six times the number of Regulars and Volunteers with whom Taylor at Buena Vista defeated the entire Mexican army; while, omitting the three and six months' men and adding 31,024 to the 60,659 volunteers for twelve months and the war, the aggregate, 91,683 Regulars and Volunteers, was nine times as great as the effective strength of the army with which Scott fought the decisive battles around the City of Mexico. The number killed, wounded, and died of wounds, in the three classes of troops during the Mexican War, was as follows: Regulars (19,290), old establishment, 2,595; Regulars (11,186), new establishment, 415; Volunteers (73,260), 1,831. This shows a loss of 13 per cent. in the old Regulars and 2-1-2 per cent. in the Volunteers.

During the War of the Rebellion at the battle of Salem Heights or Chancellorsville, the 121st N.Y. Vols., after six months' training under a Regular officer, went into action with 8 companies, numbering 458 men, and lost 228, killed and wounded, of whom 92 were killed and died of their wounds. This loss of part of a regiment in a single battle exceeded one-half of the loss of 53,000 men who served in the Mexican War. In the War of 1812 the Regular Army, which had itself to be created, was unable to furnish a standard of skill and discipline. In the Mexican War, aside from sustaining the principal losses in killed and wounded, it furnished able commanders, and in every field set an example of skill, fortitude and courage. As to the influence of military education in producing such diversity of results, General Scott, who, in 1814, was compelled to teach the Regular officers of his brigade the elements of squad drill, left his views to the Senate in the memorable words: "I give as my fixed opinion that but for our graduated cadets the war between the United States and Mexico might, and probably would, have lasted some four or five years, with, in its first half, more defeats than victories falling to our share; whereas in less than two campaigns we conquered a great country and brought peace without the loss of a single battle or skirmish."

#### THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

With proper organization and leadership, it may be admitted that a government whose every citizen stands ready to march to its defense can never be overthrown, but history affords no such example. Mistaking numbers for strength, and forgetting, too, that the fame of the militia at Bunker Hill and New Orleans was acquired behind formidable entrenchments, Congress and the Cabinet, the press and the people, at the outbreak of the War of the Rebellion, united in demanding that before their discharge the 75,000 three-months' men should be led into battle. The disaster that ensued demands that the causes leading to it be carefully considered. First among them was the popular but mistaken belief that our citizens possess the same qualities when aggregated as they do individually. And next to this error was the fatal delusion that an army animated by patriotism needed neither instruction nor discipline to prepare it for battle. In the panic that ensued at the first Bull Run discipline again gave proof of its value. The battalion of Regulars which covered the retreat and was the last to leave the field, checked the enemy's pursuit and retired in perfect order. Except a battalion of eight companies, made up of the 2d, 3d, and 8th Infantry, a battalion of marines, a small detachment from the 1st and 2d Dragoons, and six batteries of Artillery, aggregating 800 men, the troops who were expected to vanquish opposition, were composed exclusively of Volunteers and militia. Some of the former had, on the day of the battle, been mustered into the Service less than a month; the term of service of all the regiments of militia was on the eve of expiring. These facts will explain to any military mind the loss of the battle. The want of discipline in these regiments was so great that the most of the men would run from fifty to several hundred yards to the rear and continue to fire—fortunately for the braver ones, very high in the air, and compelling those in the front to retreat. The number of troops which crossed Bull Run was: Confederate forces, estimated at 29,949; Union forces, 55,000. The Union loss in killed and wounded was 1,492, or but 2.7 per cent. of the total force engaged. The same regiments after a year's discipline would have scorned to retire with a loss of less than 30 to 50 per cent. In connection with the quality and paucity of troops placed at the disposition of the Union commanders, the trifling losses in the battles and skirmishes of 1861 possess for the statesman a special significance. They attested at the beginning of the war the utter weakness of a nation, which needed only time to develop its resources, to take a foremost rank among the great powers of the world.

It may be laid down as an axiom, based upon historical proof, that any government which foregoes its rights to compulsory military service, becomes more and more enslaved by depending solely upon voluntary military service induced by gifts of money, land, and clothing. Speaking of the condition of his army, Dec. 20, 1776, Washington said: "It is needless to add that short enlistments, and a mistaken dependence upon militia, have been the origin of all our misfortunes and the great accumulation of our debt. We find, sir, that the enemy are daily gathering strength from the disabled."

#### A TWO MILLION BULLET GUN.

The New York American says: "The United States Government has completed arrangements with Fred Bangarter, inventor of the new noiseless and smokeless gun, whereby one of these destructive machines is to have a thorough trying out at Sandy Hook, with the ultimate view of the gun being taken over by the Ordnance Department. This gun, which is fired by some mysterious power which the inventor declines to divulge, but which he says is neither powder nor other explosive nor compressed air, is capable of discharging 2,000,000 bullets an hour without recoiling or becoming overheated and with absolutely no danger of bursting." This is incorrect, as the Government has not completed any arrangements with the inventor, either to purchase or to test his gun. The inventor and his business friends have publicly stated that they would not enter into any arrangement for examination or even a test of the gun until a contract is signed promising to pay them a large sum of money if the test proved successful. Whether any such arrangement as this can be made rests with the War Department. The inventor has proposed to make a gun for test at Sandy Hook, as the one he now has is not a war weapon. The new gun, Mr. Bangarter asserts, will be made of steel and the parts will be perfect, so that the gun can be worked to the highest speed required for the maximum demands. He says: "The gun I have at present is made of brass in all its parts, and some of the parts are worn, so severe have been the tests to which they have been subjected. The bullets I use now are solid steel, and,

being much lighter than lead, are not capable of acquiring the velocity of the heavier metal by a large percentage. The bullets that will be used in the real trial at Sandy Hook will be lead, incased in steel. They will be heavy enough to do the work properly." The examination of this gun by our ordnance experts, to which the American refers, was, we understand, not satisfactory, as the inventor refused to allow his gun to be examined, and consequently the experts could express no opinion as to the real merits of its design or the principles involved in its construction.

#### DUTIES OF THE MILITARY PROFESSOR.

We have already called attention to that excellent book of instruction prepared for the cadets of the fourth class, United States Military Academy, by Capt. Francis C. Marshall, 15th Cav., and Capt. George S. Simonds, 22d Inf., under the supervision of Lieut. Col. Robert L. Howze, U.S.A., commandant of cadets. It is entitled "A Military Primer," and includes an outline of the duties and responsibilities of the military profession and an elementary discussion of the principles and practices of the service of security and information. From the opening chapter of this book we take the following statement of the duties of the military officer, which may be of use to others besides the cadets of the Academy:

"The commissioned officer, on the contrary, in accepting his first appointment, enters upon a life's profession. He must prepare himself to fulfill every function of peace and war. In the ordinary course of his daily duties he must combine professional, commercial and mechanical talents. He must instruct officers and enlisted men, both theoretically and practically, in their duties. He must be an engineer of a sort, a machinist, an electrician, a telegrapher. He must know how to instruct in the care, preparation and preservation of foods. His knowledge of horses must be more than amateurish. He must possess a practical knowledge of sanitary science. He should be a good topographer, and should possess an intimate knowledge of the scheme of nature and be able to traverse unknown country by day or night, without losing his direction, or overlooking, or failing to rightly interpret the signs of travel. He frequently must perform services both executive and judicial. In time of war, or other great disturbance, when the ordinary functions of government are suspended, he must be able to step in and administer the civil affairs of his own, or an alien people, justly, honestly and intelligently.

"In all of these varied duties he must, for the honor of his profession, be a gentleman; a man distinguished for fine sense of honor, strict regard for his obligations, and consideration for the rights and feelings of others. It is, therefore, to be seen that it is upon the officers and non-commissioned officers of the company that the real responsibility for the merit of the Army rests. Their work is planned for them, and they are held to it, by the officers in higher grades, but it is only when they themselves are well equipped, industrious and loyal that their men are well trained.

"The first lesson to be learned by any military person is that of obedience to legitimate authority. Not obedience because the thing ordered is right, but because it is ordered. This is discipline. No permanent system of discipline can be built up, however, that is not based upon a proper use of authority. An officer who is capricious, or unreasonable, or unjust, cannot maintain it. An English officer aptly defines discipline to be 'that long continued habit by which the very muscles of the soldier instinctively obey the word of command, so that under whatever stress of circumstances, danger and death he hears that word of command, even if his mind be too confused and astounded to attend, yet his muscles will obey.' There is no example of a successful general of the first rank in the world's history who was not a good disciplinarian.

"In the character of an officer no quality is so important as loyalty. Without it he loses both the respect of his superiors and the confidence of his inferiors. Loyalty to the trust imposed upon him by his superiors and equal loyalty to support his subordinates while they are carrying out his orders are demanded of the officer who would be successful. Loyalty and discipline go hand in hand, and are the paramount military qualities. Without them, genius, high courage, ability to seize quickly and to take full advantage of opportunities, and thorough knowledge of the art of war, avail nothing in the career of an officer. Discipline must be acquired; loyalty is an inherent quality. That tendency that leads an officer to disregard the orders of his superiors in minor matters, and to undermine his superior's authority by innuendo or disrespect, renders him an unsuitable person to command others. Such a quality in any person is disloyalty. It presents many aspects in different natures. In one it will be manifested by a grudging, sullen unwillingness to perform his ordinary duties. Nothing that he does is done cheerfully. He surrounds himself with an atmosphere of discontent and dissatisfaction; instead of doing things he seeks excuses for not doing them. Another will display his disloyalty by open neglect of his duties, doing only so much as he is compelled to do, and so will instill a spirit of worthlessness and neglect into the command. Another will be defiant of authority, disobeying his superiors openly before his men. They take their cue from him, and are themselves defiant of him and of his authority.

"Officers who are disloyal subalterns can never make efficient commanders. That flaw in their character that leads them to disobey or to give grudging service while in unimportant stations will, in after life, prevent them from taking full advantage of great crises. On the other hand, the officer or soldier who gives prompt, faithful and enthusiastic service in all his duties, however small and unimportant they may be, may be sure that he will be sought to fill spheres of wider usefulness, up to the very limit of his powers.

"The heavy loss from camp diseases at the outbreak of our wars is largely the result of the ignorance of the officers who are suddenly called from civil pursuits to take up the grave responsibilities attached to the care and command of men new to military life. To lose men in battle is necessary and expected; to lose them of disease, in large numbers, is due, in the vast majority of cases, to preventable causes. Discipline, sanitation and good food are the preventives of disease. It is the duty of every officer, paramount to everything, to learn how to secure sanitary surroundings, and how to properly prepare food for troops in the field.

"In preparing himself for a military career, every young man should bear in mind, and strive to fulfill as his ideal, Alexander Hamilton's definition of a perfect

officer: 'He who combines the genius of the general with the patient endurance, both mental and physical, of the private; who inspires confidence in himself and in all under him; who is at all times the gentleman, courteous alike to inferior, equal and superior; who is strong and firm in discipline, without arrogance or harshness, and never familiar toward subordinates, but to all is the soul of courtesy, kindly, considerate and just.'

#### HOW TO PROMOTE TEMPERANCE.

Booker T. Washington, of Tuskegee Institute, Ala., in an article on "Prohibition and the Negro," published in the Outlook, speaks in terms of strong approval of the results of the suppression of the saloon in Alabama and Georgia as affecting the negro population. In the city of Atlanta, Ga., and the city of Birmingham, Ala., which he takes as the basis for his statement, he declares that during the two months in which the new law has been tested crimes of all classes have greatly diminished, arrests for all causes have decreased in number, drunkenness and court cases arising from drunkenness have fallen off, and moral and social conditions have greatly improved. In Birmingham, according to Mr. Washington, the negroes formed an organization in support of prohibition and nearly the entire registered colored vote was cast for the prohibition ticket. The movement is regarded as an intellectual awakening and a moral revolution.

In this connection we may suggest that the prohibition movement aims to accomplish for the civilian what the advocates of the Army canteen are trying to accomplish for our soldiers. That is to say, the supporters of the canteen would draw the soldier away from the evil resorts where whiskey and other distilled liquors are sold, and which cannot be closed against him, and give him the privilege of buying in limited quantities in his own post exchange pure beer containing a minimum amount of alcohol. The suppression of the saloon in the communities named by Mr. Washington has eliminated temptations to which many members of his race surrendered, greatly to their misfortune. Temptations of the same character infest the neighborhood of Army posts, and their victims consist largely of the soldiers stationed there, among whom, we regret to say, drunkenness and trials by courts-martial on charges arising from drunkenness have increased at a rate which is a cause of deep solicitude to the military authorities. The remedy for this evil, according to an overwhelming majority of the line and staff officers who have studied the case, lies in the restoration of the canteen feature of the post exchange. That might not meet the demands of the out-and-out prohibitionists, but it would be a decided advance toward practical temperance reform.

It is obvious that the principle of prohibition, even if we are to admit its value in other cases, cannot be applied to an army distributed through the numerous states and territories of the Union; through Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippines and China. What the canteen seeks to accomplish is to promote temperance in the Army, which is even better than total abstinence. Experience shows that the craving for a stimulant is world-wide, and statistics of the sale in this country of various brands of so-called "bitters" indicated the extent to which this craving is gratified by those who are classed with total abstainers. It is this class and not the honest drinkers who, as a rule, go to the druggist for their stimulants. The glowing testimonials printed by the owners of proprietary medicines containing a large percentage of alcohol are a recognition of the benefit derived from the use of stimulants when taken with proper limitations. That even those who go to the drug stores for their liquor are not always discreet in its use is shown by the case we have heretofore cited of an attack of delirium tremens, to which a gentleman, who honestly posed as a total abstainer, was subjected after taking his favorite bitters three or more times a day for a sufficient length of time.

There would be a great gain to temperance if we could adopt in this country the method pursued in some towns in Germany, where food and drink are subjected to the same rigid government inspection, and every drop of liquor that cannot stand the proper test as to its quality is promptly emptied into the gutter. If the zeal of temperance reformers was directed to compelling the sale of pure liquors and the abolition of the treating habit they would accomplish far more than they can by their present methods. This and the Father Mathew method of appealing to the individual conscience is in the line of true reform and not the hopeless effort to promote virtue by making the gratification of vicious propensities impossible, a method which has been tried in all ages and in many countries without other result than to encourage hypocrisy and fraud.

The excellent address on the canteen delivered by Rev. Edmund Brooks Smith, chaplain, Governors Island, New York, now published in pamphlet form, should have extensive circulation. Chaplain Smith well says: "There are two classes of intemperate people in the world. First, the hard drinkers, and, secondly, the wrong thinkers. The first class speaks for itself. All thoughtful men have a compassion for the hard drinker, with all the trouble and sorrow he entails upon his family. The second class also speaks for itself, and for others beside. So-called temperance often becomes, in the interpretation of these wrong thinkers, intemperance. \* \* \* You have undoubtedly heard much in opposition from those who believe honestly in total prohibition. We are glad of the opportunity to meet you to-day and to show that there is another school of thought among the clergy. We believe that prohibition, so-called, does not prohibit, and can never prohibit. We believe also that it is founded upon false premises, for I claim that every man has a right to choose for himself what he shall eat and what he shall drink."

Speaking of prohibition in Georgia Chaplain Smith says: "Total prohibition was made effective Jan. 1, 1908. I am told upon good authority that the number of so-called wholesale liquor establishments in the city of Chattanooga, Tenn., prepared in advance for the Georgia business that was sure to come from over the border, has increased in less than one month from three to sixty-seven!"

According to newspaper despatches, a daring robbery is reported on board the cruiser Milwaukee, which arrived at San Francisco, Cal., March 13, from Magdalena Bay. Several bags containing \$3,800 in gold coin, it is said, were stolen from Paymr. G. E. Skipworth. The crime was committed while the vessel was at target practice in Mexican waters. As soon as Paymaster Skipworth discovered his loss he reported to the captain and a thorough search of the ship was made. The loot was not recovered at last accounts.



The nominations of the members of the last graduating class at West Point to be second lieutenants have been confirmed by the Senate, but commissions will not in due course issue until next week, when the assignments will be made. It is interesting to note the presence in this class of a number of names familiar in the annals of the Service during the last half century. Lieut. Edwin Vose Sumner is the son of one and the grandson of another noted Army officer. Lieut. Simon Boliver Buckner, son of the late General Buckner, brings back to the Army a name prominent in our history. Lieut. Robert C. Rodgers is the son of Brig. Gen. John I. Rodgers, retired. Lieut. H. C. K. Muhlenberg is the son of Lieut. Col. John C. Muhlenberg, retired. Lieut. Charles H. Bonesteel is a son of the late Major C. H. Bonesteel, of the 21st Infantry. Lieut. R. H. Fletcher is the son of Capt. R. H. Fletcher, retired. Lieut. Philip Gordon is the son of Lieut. Col. W. B. Gordon, Professor of Philosophy at the Military Academy. Lieut. Rodney H. Smith is the son of Lieut. Col. George R. Smith, of the Pay Department. Lieut. West C. Jacobs is the son of Lieut. Col. J. W. Jacobs, of the Commissary Department. Lieut. G. R. Goethals is the son of Lieut. Col. G. W. Goethals, chief engineer of the Panama Canal Commission. Lieut. C. L. Hall is the son of the late Major W. R. Hall, of the Medical Corps, who died in the Philippines in 1901. Lieut. G. A. Matile is the son of Brig. Gen. Leon A. Matile, retired. Lieut. Reed Weaver is the son of Lieut. Col. E. M. Weaver, C.A.C. Lieut. H. F. Ayres is the son of Lieut. Col. C. G. Ayres, retired. Lieut. Stewart O. Eltinge is a son of Capt. Leroy Eltinge, 15th Cav. Lieut. Edward S. Hayes is a son of Brig. Gen. E. M. Hayes, retired. We congratulate these young gentlemen and the other members of the graduating class upon their entrance on the active duties of their profession. We are sure that they will do honor to themselves, to their families and to their country, whose honorable traditions of military service it is their province to maintain.

The return itinerary of the Battleship Fleet is under consideration at the Navy Department. The President would like to see the fleet get back to the Atlantic within the year from its departure from Hampton Roads. Due allowance being made for maneuvers, target practice and stops at various ports, the latter consideration is an important one, as it has a direct effect on enlistments at home. The men do a good deal of letter writing home when in places that please them, and this has its influence on young men who want to see the world from the standpoint of the Navy. Rear Admiral Pillsbury has arranged one plan for the return of the fleet by which it would reach New York Dec. 16, 1908, just one year from the start, and another plan by which it would not get here until sometime in 1909, probably in March. It seems likely that the latter will be decided on, as it would not crowd work and would have a better effect on the men. The plan would be to stop at Honolulu, Samoa, Sydney, Melbourne, Manila, Colombo, Aden, Port Said and Gibraltar on the voyage back to New York. Some Japanese port will also be visited by the fleet. The men, it is recognized, would like to stop at Hong Kong, Calcutta, Singapore, Malta, Nice, Milan and Tangier. These points are urged by some officers with the fleet, and the itinerary eventually may include some of the places named. All the time there is kept in mind the need of many thousands more seamen for the new ships now approaching completion and the desire is to keep up the present volume of recruiting if possible. It has doubled since the fleet set out for the Pacific. Popularizing the Navy and promoting good relations with foreigners is useful work if not strictly professional. It is hard to see, however, why the fleet should be withdrawn from the Pacific, where it is most needed.

The statement in our last issue that the District of Columbia N.G. will not participate this year in the joint maneuvers with the Coast Artillery in coast defense was taken from a Washington paper and was inadvertently accompanied by an explanation of the cause of this to which reasonable objection is made. Major Lloyd M. Brett, 1st U.S. Cav., A.G. of the D.C. Militia, writes to us saying: "A casual glance at the 'Extracts from reports by Regular and Militia officers on the joint Army and Militia coast defense exercises during the year 1907' would have informed you that the work of the regiment representing the National Guard of the District of Columbia, at those exercises, in the Potomac District, most favorably impressed the officers of the regular establishment under whom they labored. The commanding general informed the War Department that the business houses of Washington declined to lose the services of their employees in June, and that the militia funds necessary to meet the increase in the ration and other necessary expenses incident to such an encampment had been exhausted. We have not yet reached the stage when we can make the straight ration only serve our purpose, nor can we dispense with the services of trained cooks, but those things are coming, and it is the duty of trained officers to see they come sensibly and at the ripe time, as is wisest with all healthy growth and improvement. The National Guard of the District of Columbia yields precedence to none in responding cheerfully to every call from the War Department, and those who are responsible for its efficiency are not seeking opportunities for a frolic, but for the serious work of preparing Infantry soldiers for Infantry work in time of war."

The torpedo flotilla under command of Lieut. Comdr. Hutch I. Cone, arrived at Panama at 6 a.m., March 14, all well, after a 1,500 knot run from Callao, two days ahead of its schedule. The officers and men of these several craft deserve great credit for the progress made on the long run, and the ability of the vessels to keep on their course without any serious delays. The flotilla kept close to the coast all the way and profited by the Peruvian current. This, with smooth seas, gave the boats a quick passage. Preparations are being made for target practice. The officers and men have been splendidly entertained by the Panama citizens. Lieutenant Commander Cone was a guest at an elaborate reception given by the American Minister and Mrs. Squiers on March 14. There was a dance at the Tivoli Hotel, and the men were entertained at a special ball March 15. A trip over the canal was enjoyed by the officers and men on March 17, and in the evening the Panama government gave the officers a dance champetre, on the Savannas, about five miles out

from Panama, where an enormous pavilion was erected especially for the occasion. The officers of the flotilla were entertained March 18 at the University Club of Panama with a concert smoker. The flotilla is scheduled to sail March 21 for Acapulco, Mexico, where they are due on March 28. They are expected to arrive at Magdalena Bay for target practice about April 6. Next they will proceed to San Francisco Bay in time to participate in the naval review on May 8. It is possible the flotilla may be unable to sail on March 21 if the supplyship *Arctusa* fails to arrive on time.

The Senate Naval Committee will take up next Tuesday the questions suggested by the testimony given to the committee in the recent hearings on the problems of construction which have aroused so much criticism in many quarters. An effort will be made to draw conclusions from the views and facts laid before the committee and a policy laid down which shall have value in determining future programs for the ships of the Navy. It is now the expectation that when the committee shall have finished its work on the subject of construction it will take up the matter of personnel and will call several officers whose views and experiences can be of great value to the committee. Commander Sims, whose testimony, supported as it has been by some of the most valuable and experienced officers in the Navy, has thrown a flood of light on the very questions that the committee most desired to examine, will be heard on the subject of personnel, and Admiral Clark and other older officers will also be called. Reuterbach, the naval artist and the author of the magazine article which brought on the recent outbreak of controversy, is to come before the committee while the matter of personnel is up for consideration. What the effect of the hearings is to have on Senator Hale's plan to reorganize out of the Navy Department the abuses that have been aired or on his bill to increase the pay of Navy officers remains to be seen. No definite work on this line has thus far been accomplished by the committee.

Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead has favored us with a reply to a criticism upon an article recently published by her which appeared in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Feb. 22. As her letter does not call in question the accuracy of our statement concerning her Independent article, there is no occasion for its publication. Her purpose is apparently not to correct our statements, but to improve the opportunity to present an argument of her views for the benefit of our benighted readers. She thus invites us to a controversy concerning the fundamental principles of public defense recognized now as heretofore by statesmen as well as by men of military training the world over. We have no room for such a controversy; it would have no interest for our readers and any attempt on our part in reply to enlighten the ignorance of the school of philanthropists represented by Mrs. Mead would be a waste of time and space. Hence we have declined to publish her letter.

The Lilley investigation has made practically no progress the past week. The special committee has adjourned until next Thursday, and in all probability there will be frequent adjournments and the inquiry will drag on to the end of the session without definite results. The latest turn given to the investigation has little to do with the original charges made by Mr. Lilley, which aimed directly at finding out whether Congressmen were financially interested in the Electric Boat Co. and its contracts with the government. The last witness before the committee was Secretary Metcalf, who related how by a decision of the Attorney General the Navy Department gave a contract to the Lake Boat Co. Washington is full of rumors as to the efforts to influence legislation in the interests of the Electric Boat Co., but little direct inquiry has thus far been made into these matters. The investigation will be worth while if it results in a decision by the House Naval Committee not to indicate what particular submarine to build, but to leave that question as with battleships to the experts of the Navy Department.

Rear Admiral Colby M. Chester, U.S.N., made a spirited defense of the Navy in a speech delivered at the annual banquet of the Second Army Corps Association in Washington on the evening of March 13. Remarking that the Navy is being somewhat recklessly assailed nowadays, he declared that while it does not always get all the glory that belongs to it, it is frequently charged with faults which it does not possess. Speaking of the allegation that only one hundred hits were made out of a thousand shots fired in the naval battle of Santiago, Admiral Chester declared that this allegation came from a young officer who was not in the Spanish War. He added that one hundred and one hits were counted at Santiago, but that there were innumerable shots that were not counted but which, nevertheless, killed hundreds of men and helped to sink their ships. Admiral Chester refuted the contention that the United States is an isolated country and therefore does not need a strong navy. Prudence and duty, he remarked, both require that the Navy shall be great enough to protect American interests in every part of the world.

Our correspondent, on whose assurance of the careful compilation of the list of the graduating class at the Naval Academy furnished us last week we based our statement that five members of the first class had either resigned, dropped back, or failed at the semi-annual examination, sends us the following: "The mistake of stating that Midshipmen Robert O. Bausch, Alexander M. Charleton, Joseph B. Clark and Rensselaer W. Clark were not members of the first class, Naval Academy, is due entirely to a most regretted error upon my part, in inadvertently omitting these names from a list of the graduating class that I furnished to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL." We assure these gentlemen that while the erroneous publication is regrettable, we rejoice with the class that the list of "casualties" is thus reduced to one.

Friends of Major Gen. Leonard Wood do not believe the reports of a recurrence of the trouble which several years ago required an operation while the General was in this country. His letters for the year back have, it is said, invariably told of the enjoyment of the best of health, and those who have met and associated with him have also confirmed the general impression of complete recovery from the injury which for a time gave General

Wood and his friends much uneasiness. Mrs. Wood also on her recent visit to Washington among old friends found pleasure in telling of the splendid health which her husband enjoyed. The reports of the prospect of another operation in Europe while General Wood is on the way to this country from Manila originate in the unexplained departure for Europe of Surgeon Thompson of the Navy, under orders from the Secretary of War.

The Senate Military Committee held no meeting this week. The committee has no nominations before it, and the docket is completely cleaned up and every nomination confirmed by the Senate. The committee has not yet decided when to begin work on the Army Appropriation Bill, but the various subcommittees have their portions of the bill well in hand, and when the committee once begins consideration of the measure rapid work will be done. It is understood that one of the things that the Senate Committee will restore to the bill is the appropriation for the joint maneuvers in brigade camps of the Regulars and the National Guard. The War Department is going on with all its work connected with these encampments as if the appropriation had not been cut out by the House.

A reminder of the Spanish War appears in a decision given by the United States Supreme Court on March 16 discrediting the claim for \$250,000 damages filed against Major Gen. John R. Brooke, U.S.A., by the Countess of Buena Vista, otherwise Dona Maria Francisca O'Reilly. When the United States Army occupied Cuba the Countess possessed the exclusive right to slaughter cattle in the city of Havana, and the sale of slaughterhouse permits under this right brought her a handsome revenue. This right was one of the perquisites of the office of High Sheriff of Havana, and came to the Countess by inheritance from a remote ancestor. By an order issued by General Brooke as Military Governor of Cuba this right was abolished. Much litigation arose from his action, with the final result noted above.

Rear Admiral Goodrich has been selected by the Secretary of the Navy to make an inspection of all the yards on the Atlantic coast with a view to the inauguration of an important change in the method of conducting work. Admiral Goodrich has for the past year been gradually consolidating the work of the various ships at the New York yard with excellent results, considering the vast amount of work that had to be done and the outlay in material and labor. It is believed that a similar policy of consolidation may be undertaken at all of the yards with good results, and Admiral Goodrich will make a thorough inspection of them and report at length on the feasibility of the plan proposed.

The forthcoming issue of the Bulletin of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery will contain much interesting information. There will be a contribution from Surg. B. L. Wright, U.S.N., on duty at the Naval Hospital, new Fort Lyon, Colo., on the treatment of tuberculosis by the administration of mercury. Another paper furnishes a description of the case of an enlisted man on the New Jersey who died as the result of a fracture of the neck. The patient was kept alive for nearly thirty-five hours by artificial respiration. Med. Insp. H. G. Beyer, U.S.N., contributes a report on the International Congress for the Prevention of Alcoholism.

The vacancy made in the position of assistant to the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation by the assignment of Capt. Cameron McR. Winslow to command of the New Hampshire, which was placed in commission Thursday, will be filled by the appointment of Comdr. Nathaniel R. Usher, who has been detached from command of the St. Louis and ordered to Washington. Commander Usher has had several years' experience while on duty with the Bureau of Navigation and is a most popular officer, who will be warmly welcomed into his new duties.

The Pennsylvania University athletic authorities have made a new proposition to the West Point and Annapolis football managements, by which the cadets and midshipmen will receive more seats for the annual football game than ever before, and which it is confidently expected will end all controversy and bring the Army-Navy game to Franklin Field again next November. Plans have been made by a local contractor by which low temporary, movable stands will be erected around the gridiron, capable of seating ten thousand additional persons. This will increase the seating capacity of Franklin Field to thirty thousand.

Arrangements for gunnery and torpedo experiments against the monitor Florida are about completed, and the test will be held about April 1 near Indian Head. In view of the fact that the Florida has been selected for the test there have been several protests made by Florida representatives, who assert that the state of Florida has not been adequately represented in the Navy. They say that if the ship bearing the name of the state is to be torn open by shell and torpedo it is only right that some arrangement be made for providing a battleship or cruiser which will be called the Florida.

It is expected that China will follow Japan's example in asking to be allowed to entertain the fleet. Japan, in her invitation, did not specify any port, but indicated her pleasure to receive the fleet at all ports. There are three ports the harbor of which would accommodate the big fleet, Yokohama, Nagasaki and Kobe. The former would be preferred from the naval point of view for the reason that the Navy has a coaling station and hospital there.

But three more exhibitions in the riding hall at Fort Myer during the present season will be held. On April 3 there is to be an exhibition drill in the riding hall for the benefit of the Soldiers' Branch of the Y.M.C.A. and of the Soldiers' Athletic Fund. It is expected that a substantial sum will be realized.

After the scout cruiser Salem finishes her trial an unusually interesting contest is promised. It is proposed to give the Chester and Salem a double trial side by side with picked coal and under as nearly even conditions as possible.



## DECISIONS OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

An officer of the Army, in a communication addressed to the A.G., suggests that Art. 47, A.W. (desertion), be so amended as in substance to abolish "desertion" as a military crime in time of peace, substituting therefor an offense described as a breach of contract, to be tried under the 62d Article of War. The arguments advanced for this change are two-fold: First, many men who abruptly leave the Service without authority would come back voluntarily if the stigma of being a "deserter" could not be fixed upon them; and second, the statutory view of this offense in time of peace would be brought into harmony with the lenient if not sympathetic view of the general public. Commenting on this the War Department calls attention to the difference between an ordinary contract and the contract of enlistment, which establishes an obligation of the highest character to the state which cannot be evaded except by violating a solemn oath. It is added: "And since in theory, at least, the peace of to-day may be changed to the war of to-morrow, the deserter of to-day wrongs his government possibly as much as does the one of to-morrow. This being so, it is for us who know better not to belittle by statute or otherwise the crime of desertion in peace or war; and not to follow the course suggested by this writer of ignoring our better knowledge and deliberately putting ourselves on the plane occupied by the general public in respect to the intrinsic nature of this offense. Public opinion upon any question may be slowly educated if those who know will persist in pointing out the truth, and such persistence should be maintained in the matter under consideration. The 47th Article of War may well be let alone."

The officer in question suggests a modification of A.W. 83, to authorize summary courts to adjudge confinement and forfeiture for the period of three months, and regimental and garrison courts for six months, and that Art. 39, A.W., be modified to apply to cases arising at times as stated above under the 47th Article of War. At other times to be charged under the 62d Article of War. As to these suggestions the W.D. says: "As to the proposed change in the 83d Article, its importance is relatively small. The punishing power of the minor courts has not long been fixed as at present, and certainly no pressing need for change can be said to exist. Much that has been said respecting the proposed amendment of the 47th Article applies to the changes suggested for the 39th Article. \* \* \* It is a scheme to belittle by legislation the offenses of leaving post or sleeping on post by a sentinel. The fundamental error here, as before, is in assuming that the Army in peace is charged with merely unimportant work, and that it does not much matter how it is done. Yet sentinels in peace have most important responsibilities. \* \* \* We should uphold rigidly the standard of execution of this duty in peace, that we may be sure of its alert performance in time of war. No change in that article is advised."

Request for small horses for mounted men in 3d Battalion of Engineers having been made under provisions of former authorization of supply thereof to mounted regiments, held that they cannot be so supplied; but suggested that commanding officer of battalion may apply for a smaller type of horse for mounts for his entire mounted detachment.

Various samples of leather gloves for winter wear having been submitted by the Quartermaster General, it was decided that a glove of mitten style, wool fabric lined, of color similar to khaki uniform, and oil tanned, was the most suitable.

The question having arisen regarding disposition of third copy of report of surveying officer, unanimity of views of bureau chiefs not being obtained, it was decided not to change existing regulations on the subject, but that commanding officers at recruit depots be informed that at such depots third copy should be filed at post headquarters.

Amendment of Paragraph 1177 was approved so as to authorize the issue of white clothing without charge to members of recruiting parties.

An Indian campaign badge having been applied for by an enlisted man for participation in an engagement with Crow Indians in 1887, it was held that such engagement was not part of operations constituting a campaign, and the badge was therefore denied.

## RETIREMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

Capt. James A. Hutton, 27th U.S. Inf., upon his own application, after having served thirty years, is retired from active service, to take effect March 18. Captain Hutton was graduated from the United States Military Academy in June, 1876. He served on the plains and took part in the Nez Percés expedition in 1877, and was on frontier duty in Nebraska from 1886 to 1890. He was dismissed by sentence of G.C.M. in 1894. During the war with Spain he was appointed a second lieutenant in the 1st California Volunteers and took part in the siege of Manila. He was appointed a captain in the 26th Infantry, U.S.A., March 21, 1901, and was transferred to the 27th Infantry in May of the same year.

Major Thomas Swobe, Q.M. Dept., U.S.A., who was retired for age on March 17, 1908, was born in New York March 17, 1844. During the Civil War he served as corporal, sergeant and first sergeant in the 12th Michigan Volunteers from Dec. 19, 1861, to Jan. 7, 1865. He served as a lieutenant in the same command from Jan. 7, 1865, to Feb. 15, 1866. He was appointed captain and A.Q.M. of Volunteers in 1898 and a captain and quartermaster in the Army Feb. 2, 1901. He was promoted major Feb. 16, 1907.

Capt. Raymond R. Stevens, 23d U.S. Inf., retired for disability incident to the Service from March 14, 1908, with the rank of major, was born in Pennsylvania Nov. 23, 1861, and was appointed a second lieutenant, 23d Infantry, Oct. 30, 1884. He was promoted first lieutenant, 20th Infantry, Oct. 14, 1891, and was transferred to the 23d Infantry a few days later. He was promoted captain, 16th Infantry, Feb. 6, 1899, and was transferred to the 23d Infantry Oct. 28, 1899.

Capt. Frederick V. Krug, 20th Inf., U.S.A., placed on the retired list with the rank of major from March 14, 1908, on account of disability incident to the Service, was born in Pennsylvania Aug. 28, 1863, and was appointed a second lieutenant in the 8th Infantry Oct. 30, 1884. He was promoted first lieutenant, 23d Infantry, Oct. 21, 1891; was transferred to the 20th Infantry Nov. 5 of the same year, and was promoted captain Feb. 27, 1899. Before being appointed to the Army he served as a paymaster yeoman in the Navy.

Capt. William J. Pardoe, 12th U.S. Inf., retired as a

major from March 14, 1908, for disability incident to the Service, is a native of New York, and was appointed a second lieutenant, 18th U.S. Infantry, Oct. 30, 1884. He was promoted first lieutenant, 25th Inf., Dec. 4, 1891; captain in March, 1899, and was transferred to the 12th Infantry Oct. 14, 1901. He is a graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School, class of 1887, and held the degree of C.E., Pennsylvania Military Academy, class of 1879.

## NAVAL ACADEMY REUNION.

The Naval Academy graduates, class of 1881, are arranging for a reunion at Washington extending over three days, June 9-11, ending with an alumni dinner on the evening of Monday, the 11th. The program includes a reception at the White House, a luncheon, an automobile ride, a trip down the Potomac on a government vessel with luncheon on board, a trip by special train to Annapolis, with the presentation to the Academy, with proper ceremonies, of a portrait of Paul Jones, and a business meeting of the Naval Academy Alumni Association. Of this class the following are now in the Marine Corps: Ballentine, Bankson, Bryson, Capehart, Hoogewerf, Kaemmerling, Linnard, McAlpine, Wilson.

The following are retired officers of the Navy: Anderson, Arnold, Mathews, Moritz, Redway, Sampson, Smith, W. S., Vance, White, W. W.

The following are in the Marine Corps: Barnett, Doyen, Haines, Hains, Harrison, Hogan, Karnany, Lauchheimer, Moses, Perkins, C.M. (ret.), White, H. K.

The following are no longer in the Service: Beach, Blow, Bonfils, Buck, Bunts, Bush, Bryne, Carroll, Clarke, Cockle, Cohen, Colwell, Craven, Crenshaw, Donnelly, Dowst, Dresser, Eldredge, Emmet, Ford, Forshev, Gartley, George, Hunsicke, Kase, McCrear, McJankin, McKee, Mahoney, Morgan, Newcomb, Orlopp, Parsons, A. C., Parsons, I. B., Perkins, L. B., Printup. Two of the graduates are now in the Japanese navy, Yoshitomo Inouye and Sotokichi Uriu, both vice admirals.

The following have died since graduating and entering the Service: Robert B. Dashiell, Jacob G. McWhorter, Frederick C. Rider, John L. Schock, Francis E. Sutton, Joseph J. Woodward.

## SERVICE WEDDINGS.

The marriage of Miss Mary Louise Duell, daughter of ex-Judge and Mrs. Charles Holland Duell, and Lieut. Otho Vaughan Kean, 1st Field Art., U.S.A., will be solemnized Saturday, March 21, at her parents' home, 235 West End avenue, New York city.

Chief Btsn. John Watts Stokley, U.S.N., and Miss Margaret Oliver Whiting, of Norfolk, Va., were married on March 3, 1908, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Clarence Douthal Whiting, 120 College Place.

The engagement is announced of Miss Belle Howard, daughter of Mrs. C. W. Howard, of Washington, D.C., to Asst. Surg. Reynolds Hayden, U.S.N. Owing to the recent death of the bride's father, invitations to the wedding, which will take place on April 2, will be limited to the immediate relatives of the bride and groom.

Major and Mrs. Thomas Graham Troxel, U.S.A., announce the engagement of their daughter, Jean Graham, to Capt. Dwight Warren Ryther, 6th U.S. Inf.

## RECENT DEATHS.

Rear Admiral Theodore F. Kane, U.S.N., retired, died in New York city March 14, 1908, of angina pectoris, at the Park Avenue Hotel. He had been in feeble health for several months, but on the evening previous to his death he had attended a dinner with his wife. He was taken ill at one o'clock in the morning and died five hours later. He was born in Washington, D.C., on Aug. 19, 1840, was appointed to the Naval Academy at Annapolis from New York on Sept. 27, 1855, and was graduated in 1859. As midshipman and ensign he was attached to the flagship Constellation and the steamship Mystic on the west coast of Africa from 1859 to 1861, and was commissioned lieutenant at the outbreak of the Civil War. Through the first two years of that conflict he was executive officer aboard the Bainbridge in the blockading squadron off the coast of Florida. He took part in the expedition up the James River in 1861-1862, and was in all the engagements which the flotilla had with the rebel batteries. During 1862 he was assigned to the command of United States schooner yacht America during the summer of 1863, and sent in search of the pirate Tacony and others. He served on the Neptune with the West Indian Squadron, 1863-5, and was commissioned lieutenant commander in the fall of 1865. He was at the Naval Academy as instructor in gunnery, 1865-68, and his next sea service was aboard the Mohongo on the North Pacific Station; then with the Juniata in the European Fleet. In 1872 he received command of the Frolic, and got his commission as commander. Subsequently Commander Kane was in command of the Alliance on the European Station, was ordnance officer in the New York Navy Yard, commander of the Galena on the North Atlantic Station, and was senior officer at Aspinwall in March, 1885, during the revolt and fire, his action receiving the Department's approval. He had command of the training ship Minnesota, when commissioned captain in May, 1886, and was then transferred again to the European Station, where he took command of the flagship Lancaster. From the European Station Captain Kane came to New York harbor, where he was made president of the Board of Inspection of merchant vessels. He went on court-martial duty in June, 1895, and his last command was the monitor Monterey, from 1895 to 1896. During the Spanish War Rear Admiral Kane was assigned to special duty in connection with the naval defense of the coast. Although retired as a captain, he was promoted by special act of Congress in 1906 to the rank of rear admiral on the retired list. Ever since his retirement Rear Admiral Kane has made his home in New York. He leaves a widow and two sons, Major T. P. Kane, U.S.M.C., who is stationed in Cuba, and D. H. Kane, of New York. Rear Admiral Kane enjoyed to an unusual degree the esteem and regard of his brother officers. His sense of justice and his unvarying courtesy and fair-mindedness in the performance of duty particularly endeared him to the officers and crews he commanded. The funeral services at Arlington Cemetery were conducted by Chaplains G. J. Bayard, U.S.N., in addition to the honorary pallbearers, who consisted of Rear Admirals Schley, Casey, Barker, Remey, Rodgers, Craig, and Commodore Rush R. Wallace, U.S.N. Chaplain James J. Kane, U.S.N., retired, arrived from North Carolina in

time for the services, as also did Lieut. Col. A. J. Gordon Kane, brother clansman of the deceased Admiral.

Gen. William Clendenin was found dead of heart disease in the headquarters of the 3d Brigade, Illinois National Guard, in Moline, Ill., March 12, 1908. He served with distinction in the Civil War.

Mrs. Elizabeth Kinsey Capehart, mother of Comdr. Edward E. Capehart, U.S.N., died at the Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal., March 7, 1908, in the seventy-ninth year of her age.

In memory of their late shipmate and companion, the officers and crew of the U.S.S. Charleston made a voluntary subscription to raise a monument over the grave of Midshipman Isaac William Hayne, son of Mr. and Mrs. P. T. Hayne, of Greenville, S.C. The face of the monument bears this inscription: "To the memory of the late Midshipman Isaac William Hayne, U.S. Navy. Born at Greenville, S.C., March 23, 1883. Died on board the U.S.S. Charleston at Magdalena Bay, Mexico, Jan. 20, 1907." At the base this inscription appears: "This monument erected by his shipmates and friends, the officers and crew of the U.S.S. Charleston." On the reverse side of the monument this quotation is used: "Thou gavest him a long life, even for ever and ever." The thoughtful remembrance of the men of the Charleston is abundantly appreciated by the wide circle of friends and relatives of the deceased young naval officer. In sending us the above account of the monument, the father of young Hayne, Mr. Paul T. Hayne, says: "I am very anxious to show my high appreciation of the action of the officers and crew of the U.S.S. Charleston in erecting this monument to my son. While I have already expressed my thanks to them, many must now be scattered among the various vessels of the Navy; besides I would be glad to have his classmates at the Academy hear of it. So much is written now, alleging the great guilt existing between the officers and enlisted men, that it is with pleasure that I bring this evidence of the kindly feeling that existed aboard the Charleston between the officers and men. I especially value a set of resolutions passed by his gun division among the many testimonials I received from his friends and shipmates. My son graduated from Annapolis in 1905 and is a brother of Capt. Paul T. Hayne, jr., 12th Cav., U.S.A."

Capt. R. R. Thompson of 2505 Devisadero street, San Francisco, who died at 3:30 p.m., March 10, was the father of Mrs. Pollock, wife of Lieut. Col. O. W. Pollock, U.S. Army, retired.

Mr. James Gardiner Vose, son of the late Col. Josiah H. Vose, U.S.A., died at Providence, R.I., March 13, 1908, in his seventy-eighth year. The Providence Journal, referring to his death, says: "The Rev. James Gardiner Vose was one of the most beloved citizens of Providence. A learned minister, an intelligent promoter of good causes outside his parish and a man who carried into his personal relationships a natural and a cultured charm, he numbered among his friends men and women of all creeds and churches, inspiring them with a sense of his innate kindness and emphasizing their points of contact rather than their differences. A loyal servant and officer of the Congregational denomination, writing its history and maintaining the leadership of the 'Round Top' church during a generation of important development, he was far more than an ecclesiastical partisan. It would be hard to name a minister of the Gospel in whom were united in larger measure the qualities of sound knowledge, quiet dignity and Christian courtesy."

Brig. Gen. Royal T. Frank, U.S.A., retired, who died at Washington, D.C., March 14, 1908, was a native of Maine and was graduated from the U.S. Military Academy in the class of 1858 as a brevet second lieutenant of Infantry. During his Army career he served on the frontier at Fort Union, N.M., in 1859 and '60, and was engaged against the Comanche Indians. While on duty at Fort Fillmore, N.M., during 1860 and '61, he was captured by Texas insurgents and was not exchanged until Feb. 20, 1862. He was promoted second lieutenant, 8th Infantry, May 14, 1861, and captain, 8th Infantry, Feb. 27, 1862. During the Civil War he served in the Peninsula campaign, and was in command of a regiment in the Maryland and Rappahannock campaigns. He was breveted major in 1862 for gallant and meritorious services during the Peninsula campaign, and was breveted lieutenant colonel the same year for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va. Among other services he was on duty at Fort Columbus, N.Y., pending the draft riots of Jan. 11, 1863, and was later on recruiting service. He was transferred to the 1st Artillery Dec. 15, 1870; was promoted major, 1st Artillery, Jan. 2, 1881, and lieutenant colonel of the 2d Artillery Jan. 25, 1880. He was in command of Fort Monroe and the Artillery school there from November, 1888, to 1898. He was promoted colonel of the 1st Artillery Oct. 25, 1894, and was appointed brigadier general of Volunteers May 4, 1898. During the latter year he was in command of the Second Division of the 3d Army Corps in the field from July 8, 1898, to Oct. 13, 1898. He was in command of the Second Division of the 4th Army Corps from Dec. 30, 1898, to Jan. 13, 1899, and was also in command of the 4th Army Corps. He was subsequently in command of the 1st Separate Brigade of the 2d Army Corps at Anniston, Ala., Jan. 13, 1899, and was appointed brigadier general, U.S. Army, Oct. 17, 1899. He was retired from active service at his own request after forty years' service Oct. 18, 1899. Funeral services were held March 17. Rev. Dr. C. Ernest Smith, rector of St. Thomas's church, officiating. The interment was in Arlington National Cemetery, with military honors. The honorary pallbearers were Brig. Gen. James H. Wilson, Brig. Gen. James W. Reilly, Brig. Gen. C. H. Carlton, Brig. Gen. Tully McCrea, Brig. Gen. Crosby P. Miller, Col. George M. Brayton and Major John O. Skinner, U.S.A.

Mr. Daniel Sidney Appleton, English representative of the publishing house of D. Appleton & Co., died in London, England, March 10. Mr. Appleton, who was forty-seven years of age and formerly a lieutenant in Co. B, 12th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., died of heart disease. He was the son of the late Daniel Sidney Appleton, one of the founders of the establishment which bears his name, and graduated from Yale University in 1880.

Pharmacist John Charles Martin, U.S.N., died at the Naval Medical School Hospital, Washington, D.C., March 12, 1908, from a complication of diseases. Pharmacist Martin was born in Pennsylvania Sept. 14, 1856, and after a service of fifteen years as an enlisted man in the Navy, was, Sept. 15, 1898, warranted a pharmacist in the Navy from that date. From Sept. 16, 1898, to Aug. 27, 1907, he was on duty at the naval dispensary, Washington, D.C., and since Aug. 30, 1907, has been on duty at the Naval Medical School Hospital, this city, being engaged on that duty at the time of his death.

Olive Van Tuyl, the sixteen-year-old daughter of Capt. W. R. Van Tuyl, late U.S.V., died suddenly at Leavenworth, Kas., on March 13, 1908, at the home of her mother on Fifth avenue. She had been ailing for several



days, but was not seriously ill and her death is attributed to ptomaine poisoning, resulting from something she had eaten, presumably deviled ham sandwiches. "No death in Leavenworth in recent years," writes a correspondent, "has caused more universal grief than that of Miss Van Tuyl. At the high school many broke down and cried when the sad news was received. Olive Van Tuyl was an exceedingly pretty and a very popular girl and made warm friends wherever she went. A particularly touching feature of her death is the fact that she was the only child of a widowed mother who almost idolized her daughter."

Senator William Pinkney Whyte, of Maryland, who died in Baltimore March 17, was the cousin of the wife of Col. Wm. F. Stewart, C.A.C., U.S. Army, Mrs. Stewart's mother being the granddaughter of the noted William Pinkney, of Maryland.

Carpenter K. M. A. Mahony, U.S.N., retired, died at Chester, Pa., on March 16. He was a native of Maine and was warranted carpenter Jan. 8, 1881. He was retired March 2, 1898, for disability incident to the Service.

Mrs. Julia De Young Garvin, the widow of the late Benjamin F. Garvin, chief engineer, U.S. Navy, died at Philadelphia, Pa., on March 17, 1908, after a short illness. During her married life Mrs. Garvin was a companion of her husband at his several stations of duty and had a wide circle of friends in the Navy to whom she was endeared by her cheerful and genial disposition. Although advanced in years, until the time of her death Mrs. Garvin was deeply interested in everything relating to the Service, her association with the Service beginning in the old Navy before the Civil War. Her husband, Chief Engineer Garvin, entered the Navy in 1847 at the beginning of the steam navy, and was detailed for many important duties. His last sea service was as fleet engineer of the European Station on the flagship Wabash. Mrs. Garvin was on the station with him and on the return of the flagship to this country in 1867 she was the guest of the admiral on that vessel during her passage across the Atlantic.

#### PERSONALS.

A daughter was born to the wife of Dr. H. Newton Kieruff, contract surgeon, U.S.A., at San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 28.

A son, W. D. A. Anderson, jr., was born to the wife of Lieut. W. D. A. Anderson, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., on March 12, 1908, at Marianao, Cuba.

First Lieut. William S. Sinclair, 5th Inf., Cardenas, Province of Matanzas, detailed on general recruiting service, left Havana March 7 en route to Charlotte, N. C., for duty.

Paymr. Charles Morris, U.S.N., entertained at dinner at the Virginia Club, Norfolk, Va., March 13, the guests being Paymr. and Mrs. Biscoe, Mrs. Roland I. Curtin and Paymr. and Mrs. Hagner.

Mrs. H. E. Biscoe and Mrs. Roland I. Curtin were the guests of honor at a tea given on Wednesday, March 11, on board the U.S.S. Mayflower, by Lieut. Comdr. Carl T. Vogelgesang, at Norfolk, Va.

Major William H. Wilson, surgeon, Fort Hamilton, N. Y., is detailed to accompany the 35th Co., Coast Artillery Corps, from Fort Monroe, Va., to San Francisco, Cal. Upon completion of this duty he will return to his proper station.

The marriage of Miss Elizabeth Oliver, daughter of the Assistant Secretary of War and Mrs. Robert Shaw Oliver, and Francis K. Stevens, son of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Stevens, of New York, is set for May 26. It will be a home wedding.

The Emperor of Russia on March 17 confirmed the death sentence passed upon Lieut. General Stoessel and also the court's recommendation for commutation of the sentence to ten years' imprisonment in a fortress. General Stoessel ineffectually petitioned for a full pardon.

Gens. J. Franklin Bell and Frederick D. Grant, U.S. A., and Col. William G. Bates, 1st Regt., N.G.N.Y., were among the guests at the annual dinner of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick at Delmonico's, New York city, March 18. The principal speakers were Secretary of War Taft and Governor Hughes.

Major and Mrs. Charles L. McCawley, U.S.M.C., entertained Princess Serge Belosselsky, of Russia, and her father, General Whittier, of New York, at dinner in Washington, D.C., March 16. General Whittier was an officer on the staff of Gen. John Sedgwick during the Civil War, and also served in the Philippines.

Lieut. Comdr. Carl T. Vogelgesang, U.S.N., has been ordered detached from command of the Mayflower, and upon the arrival of that vessel at New Orleans Comdr. Thomas Snowden, who has been on duty at the Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department, will take command. Lieut. Commander Vogelgesang will report at Puget Sound for duty in connection with the fitting out of the battleship Wisconsin.

A meeting was held at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., March 2 to elect officers for the coming year for Branch No. 4 of the Army Relief Society. Mrs. J. F. Morrison was elected president, Mrs. Palmer E. Pierce, vice-president; Mrs. E. R. Gibson, corresponding secretary; Mr. LeRoy Eltinge, recording secretary; Mrs. S. B. Arnold, treasurer. The branch had a very prosperous year, and turned in to the treasurer of the National Society \$3,424.13, of which \$1,268.37 was made at a bazaar given at this post last November.

Among those who received invitations to attend Mr. Hudson Maxim's annual reception at his home, 698 St. Marks avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y., March 14, were Gen. J. B. Burbank, U.S.A., and Miss Burbank, and Capt. A. J. Bowley, U.S.A. Mr. Maxim, whose name is best known for its association with munitions of war and explosives, amuses his friends in a most unique way. Sometimes he fries an egg with dynamite, or lights a cigar with Maximite or some other of his inventions, and handles explosives as if there was no danger with them.

Major Charles E. Woodruff, Med. Dept., U.S.A., delivered a lecture on "Military and Public Hygiene" in Springfield, Mass., on the evening of March 10, in which, according to the Springfield Republican, he took exception to the reported results of certain diet tests recently undertaken by Professor Chittenden, of Yale University. A letter purporting to have been written by one of the men on whom the tests were made was read in which it was alleged that the actual results were different from those described by Professor Chittenden. Major Woodruff gave it as his opinion that the Japanese sanitary service in the war with Russia was poor, and far below the efficiency attributed to it by various observers. The Republican adds: "The lecture was interesting throughout. Some of the statements were so much of a revelation to the audience as to be almost startling, and never did the speaker lapse into the commonplace."

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. E. P. Finney, U.S.N., at Annapolis, Md., March 17, 1908.

Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, commanding the National Guard of New York, has gone on a month's leave to Cuba.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. Burt W. Phillips, 20th U.S. Inf., at San Francisco, Cal., March 2, 1908.

A daughter, Marjorie Louise Simonds, was born to the wife of Capt. George S. Simonds, 22d U.S. Inf., at West Point, N.Y., March 12.

A son, Wilmar Lyon Ellis, was born to the wife of Major W. E. Ellis, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., at Fort Hancock, N.J., March 14, 1908.

A daughter, Katharine Briggs, was born to the wife of Capt. Raymond W. Briggs, 6th Field Artillery, U.S.A., Fort Riley, Kas., March 5, 1908.

The Literary Digest for March 14 publishes an excellent likeness of Commander Sims, "who introduced modern methods of gunnery in our Navy."

Miss Leize Weaver, the daughter of Col. Erasmus M. Weaver, U.S.A., left Washington, D.C., this week for Fortress Monroe, Va., where she will be the guest of Major and Mrs. Thomas Ridgway, U.S.A.

Major G. F. Downey, paymaster, U.S.A., residing at the Highlands, Washington, D.C., was stricken with vertigo March 13, at the corner of Eleventh and E streets, but was able to be out March 14 and visited his office.

A lecture was given on "The Building of a Battleship," illustrated by lantern photographs at the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, Department of Engineering, Art Gallery, 174 Montague street, Brooklyn, by Capt. W. J. Baxter, naval constructor, U.S. Navy, on Thursday evening, March 19, 1908.

The sixteenth annual banquet of the Second Army Corps Association was held in the banquet hall of the Arlington, Washington, D.C., March 13. Among those who made addresses were Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U.S.A.; Rear Admiral Colby M. Chester, U.S.N.; Representative William A. Sulzer, of New York, and Gen. George B. Davis, U.S.A.

It is perhaps not generally known that there is in this country a society of "German Army and Navy Reserve Officers, organized during the visit to this country of Prince Henry of Prussia. Its honorary president is Baron Speck von Sternburg, the German Ambassador. The sixth annual dinner of the society was held in New York city this week.

Miss Fealy gave a small informal tea March 15 at Washington, D.C., for her sister, Mrs. Cunningham, wife of Capt. Mack K. Cunningham, Signal Corps, U.S.A., who is on a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fealy, and is accompanied by her two children. Miss Margaret Loughran presided at the tea table, and the occasion was an extremely pleasant one. Captain Cunningham is now stationed at Fort Omaha, where Mrs. Cunningham will return about the 1st of April.

President Roosevelt has signed a special pension bill through the provisions of which Henry Dorman, aged 109 years, and the oldest living veteran of the Civil War, will receive fifty dollars a month for the remainder of his life. The old soldier had been able to earn a few dollars in addition to his pension of twenty dollars a month, which he had received since his discharge from the 7th Michigan Cavalry, two years after the war began, until a year ago, when he became too feeble to work.

Major Robert W. Shufeldt, Med. Dept., U.S.A., retired, has published a book entitled "The Negro," in which he says: "The unmixed African in this country is just as much of a negro to-day as his ancestors were before him in Africa. He simply stands upon our soil as a potential ethnic factor, ready at any and all times to do his share in debasing the blood of the white race in America. There is no greater danger assailing American civilization than this; there can be no greater danger than anything which will effect the degradation of a race."

"The Peacock Military School," says the San Antonio Gazette, "has been highly honored by the United States government in detailing Lieut. A. F. W. Macmanus, U.S.A., retired, to act as commandant under 'our own and only' Col. George Leroy Brown, U.S.A. This detail was only made March 7, and naturally Prof. Wesley Peacock is highly elated over his good fortune. Colonel Brown states that his school is the only one in the United States, except West Point, to which an officer of the rank of colonel has been detailed or that has enjoyed the distinction of having more than one officer detailed to it. All of this is very flattering to Professor Peacock, the school, the students and to San Antonio."

"Col. and Mrs. E. E. Wood, U.S.A., gave one of the largest and most enjoyable affairs of the season in Culum Hall, West Point, on Friday evening, Feb. 28," says The News of the Highlands. "Everyone on the post, with one or two exceptions, turned out with guests and friends, and there was a 'swing' to the whole affair that made everyone enter into the spirit of the occasion. With the finest of music, most popular selections, good food and a fine punch, with the ladies' pretty dresses, it was a great success. The hostess never looked better, and was burdened with violets and roses from her admiring friends; and as she received her guests the flowers she held perfumed the whole hall. At eleven o'clock supper was served by a celebrated caterer in Banquet Hall. Small tables were decorated with potted plants and cut flowers, so each guest could be seated to enjoy the good things. Special orders were issued for the electric auto to run at stated times to accommodate guests wishing to avail themselves of it, and we are sure all join in thanking Col. and Mrs. Wood for such a rare evening of pleasure and gaiety."

The Hon. John Bigelow, whose son and namesake is a major on the retired list of the Army, seems to be as enterprising in his ninetieth year as younger men. He was a passenger on the first passenger train that crossed under the Hudson river, and during the trip dictated the following statement: "For the greatest joys of my whole life I am indebted to the Hudson river. I was born on its banks, I have sailed on its waters in dories and on cakes of ice, I have drunk it, I have swum in it and have skated on its frozen bosom. It is responsible to me directly and indirectly for the greatest pleasures of my youth. But if in the wildest fever of my imagination I should have thought of having the enjoyment of crossing under the river I should certainly have been pronounced a lunatic. To-day I have crossed in that way." Subsequently in a letter declining because of his years an appointment on the committee to provide for the Hudson memorial celebration at New York, Mr. Bigelow urged that the most appropriate method of celebration would be to purify the waters of the stream which Hudson discovered and which bears his name.

Gen. A. E. Bates, U.S.A., and Mrs. Bates arrived at Havana, Cuba, March 14, as guests of Governor Magoon.

Ensign R. M. Fawell, U.S.N., is now in command of the gunboat Samar, at Cavite, P.I.

War. Mach. T. D. Healy, U.S.N., who has been on duty at Cavite, P.I., is now en route home.

General Mackenzie, Chief of Engineers, returned to Washington during the past week, having been called to Des Moines, Ia., by the death of his brother, Mr. Charles Mackenzie, a prominent lawyer at the Iowa bar.

Lieut. Col. Clarence Deems, U.S.A., commandant of Fort Howard and of the Artillery District of Baltimore, has been transferred to duty at Fort Hancock, N.J.

Major C. P. Townsley, Coast Art., U.S.A., will be in Jacksonville, Fla., April 9 and 10, to deliver a lecture before the National Guard Association of Florida.

Capt. William McK. Lambdin, 4th Field Art., Fort Sheridan, Ill., is detailed to inspect Battery C, Artillery Battalion, Illinois National Guard, on April 3, 1908, at Waukegan, Ill.

Ensigns C. H. Shaw and M. S. Davis, U.S.N., have been assigned to the torpedo boat Fox at Mare Island, Cal. The former has been on duty on the Los Louis, and the latter on the Perry.

Mrs. Charles C. Byrne and Miss Byrne sailed for Europe on March 14 for an extended visit. Their address while abroad will be care Union Bank of London, 14 Argyl place, Regent street, W., London.

The Countess Pieri, née Schroder, Rome, Italy, has been spending the week-end as house guest of Mrs. H. M. Cronkhite, at Hotel Orleans, New York city. The Colonel's birthday, March 14, was the occasion of a quiet celebration.

Surg. Frederick L. Benton, U.S.N., the regimental surgeon of the marine regiment in Cuba, is the first American physician to have received the degree in medicine and science from the university of Havana. As this examination was conducted in Spanish, it speaks well for this officer's ability as a linguist.

More memories of Whistler, this time of his brief sojourn in the office of the United States Coast Survey, have been set down for readers of the April Century, by John Ross Key, grandson of Francis Scott Key. An early portrait of Key, by Whistler, a crayon drawing, hitherto unpublished, will accompany the recollections.

The freedom of the city of London was on March 16 bestowed upon Miss Florence Nightingale, the organizer of nursing in the Crimean war. The ceremony took place in the Guildhall in the presence of a large gathering, which included many doctors and nurses. Miss Nightingale, who is in her eighty-eighth year, was too infirm to attend and was represented by her nephew.

Colonel Thompson, a former officer of the Navy, and party have been the recipients of many social courtesies at Manila. A luncheon was given by Rear Admiral Hemphill on the flagship Rainbow and a reception at the residence of Major General Weston, U.S.A. Dinners in their honor were given by the Governor General, Mr. Smith; General Mills, U.S.A., and Commissioner Cameron Forbes.

Prince Joachim Albrecht, of Prussia, son of the late Regent of Brunswick, and a second cousin of Emperor William, has resigned from the Army, where he held the rank of major, and will not again be permitted to wear the German uniform. The resignation of the Prince, it is declared, was requested by Emperor William. Devotion to a married actress is reported to be the cause of the Prince's downfall.

Secretary Taft and Governor Hughes were the principal speakers at the dinner of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick in New York March 17. Major General Bell, Chief of Staff, U.S.A., was to have spoken, but as he was detained in Washington, Augustus Thomas, as he put it, "made good for a General who had failed to come to the front." Mr. Thomas started in to have fun with Governor Hughes and the General's chief, Mr. Taft.

Rear Admiral Brownson has bought one of the pleasantest houses in the northwest part of Washington, the former residence of Mrs. Mary P. Haplin, No. 1751 N street. The house has a frontage of twenty-five feet, with a yard at the side of a similar frontage, and the depth is 140 feet. The price paid is said to be \$50,000. Admiral Brownson will have a number of alterations made in the house to suit his plans for its use, and will erect an addition on the vacant lot and expects in the coming fall to make his home there.

According to a correspondent of the Brooklyn, N.Y., Times, rooms will be set apart for the use of Admiral and Mrs. George Dewey during the coming summer season at the Ludlow homestead at Oakdale, Long Island. "Now that Rear Admiral Nicoll Ludlow, U.S.N., has surrendered all claim to his old home," says the correspondent, "the mansion has been re-opened by Mrs. Ludlow, who is a sister of the wife of Admiral Dewey. She has arrived from Washington with a full corps of men and women servants, accompanied by her son, Police Commissioner Frederick Bugher, and his wife and daughter."

The officers of the Washington Barracks, D.C., gave a large skating party on Friday evening, March 13. Those present were Major William C. Langfit, U.S.A., Miss Dorothy Langfit, Miss Miriam Pierce, Miss Sallie Garlington, Miss Louise Chase, Miss Vera Downing, Miss Elizabeth Goodwin, Miss Eugenie Havard, Miss Alice Vandegrift, Lieut. and Mrs. Clarence Ridley, U.S.A.; Miss Eleanor Pettit, Miss Ethel McMurray, the Misses Koepfer, Lieut. John Neal Hodges, U.S.A.; Dr. Howard M. Snyder, U.S.A.; Lieut. Robert R. Ralston, U.S.A.; Lieut. Julian L. Schley, U.S.A.; Lieut. Robert S. Thomas, U.S.A.; Lieut. De Witt C. Jones, U.S.A.; Lieut. Roger G. Powell, Mr. Constantine Chase, Mr. Edward Cady and Lieut. Harold C. Fiske, U.S.A.

As to the health of Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, U.S.N., a correspondent of the N.Y. Herald, writing from Magdalena Bay, Cal., March 13, says: "Admiral Evans looks wan and tired. His face is drawn and his complexion sallow. He is considerably emaciated, but not more so than might be expected of a man who has suffered as he has and who has been confined so closely to his quarters for more than two months. A comfortable emergency hospital has been fitted up for him on the bridge of the Connecticut. When he received the Herald correspondent it was the first time that he had left his quarters since the fleet sailed from Callao. The Admiral's stomach has been disordered through lack of exercise and because of the medicine taken to dispel the poison from his system. Since he arrived here he has been able to get fresh milk, and that has helped him wonderfully. In two days he has improved so rapidly that he hopes he will be able to go ashore when he reaches Los Angeles. He is looking forward to that opportunity with fond anticipation."



The infant son of Capt. and Mrs. Wade L. Jolly, U.S. M.C., died at Olongapo, P.I., Feb. 23, 1908.

Lieut. Col. Charles Byrne, 17th U.S. Inf., has been retired upon his own application after more than thirty-one years of service.

A daughter was born to Mrs. I. E. Park, wife of Ordnance Sergeant Park, U.S.A., at 245 Preble street, South Portland, Me., March 16, 1908.

A daughter was born to the wife of Ensign Arthur Gill Caffee, U.S.N., at Carthage, Mo., March 16, 1908. The child is the granddaughter of Med. Dir. Dwight Dickinson, U.S.N.

Lieut. S. S. Ross, U.S.A.; Pay Dir. Leeds C. Kerr, U.S.N., and John W. Maupin, U.S.C. and G.S., were among the guests at the New Grand Hotel, New York city, March 19.

Lieutenant General Smirnov was seriously wounded in a duel with Lieutenant General Fock at St. Petersburg March 18. The duel was caused by the memorandum written by General Smirnov on the siege of Port Arthur, in which he doubted the courage of General Fock. The latter considered that his honor and reputation were involved. This duel will be followed by another between General Fock and General Gorbatoffsky, the commander of the western front at Port Arthur, who was severely criticized by General Fock in the court-martial proceedings.

An operation was performed last Sunday on Brig. Gen. Anson Mills, U.S.A., retired, to remove an abscess on his jaw. The operation was performed by Professor Crier, of the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania. General Mills has for a fortnight past suffered intense pain, and in the hope of gaining relief six teeth were extracted before the operation for the abscess, which, it is a pleasure to say, was successful and gave immediate relief from the pain. At last accounts General Mills was in a fair way to enjoy a speedy recovery.

The U.S. Army transport Buford sailed from Manila March 17 for San Francisco, carrying the headquarters staff and 3d Battalion of the 2d Infantry to their home station. The military passengers included Colonel Mansfield, Major Phister, Captains Muir, Saffarans, Marquart, Fealey, Lieutenants Kay, Jackson, Ball, Booth, Boller, Lynn, Wright, Edgerly, Caffery and Freedendall, of the 2d Infantry; Lieut. W. B. Cowin, 3d Cav.; Major Canby and Captain Burt, of the Pay Corps; Captains Williams and Greenleaf, of the Medical Corps, and Constabulary Lieutenants Corwin, Norton and Manley.

Capt. George C. Martin, 18th U.S. Inf., who has been detailed to the Massachusetts Agricultural College by the War Department for the last three years, has been given notice that he will be allowed to stay another year. Under ordinary circumstances the Department details officers for a period of three years, but if the faculty of an institution ask that an officer's detailment be extended to four years an exception is sometimes made. President Butterfield, on a recent visit to Washington, notified the War Department that the college was very desirous of securing the services of Captain Martin for another year, and as a result word has been recently received that the request has been granted. "Captain Martin," says the Springfield Republican, "has done much for the college during his connection with it, and has won the support and friendship of the student body. The announcement in chapel that he was to return another year was greeted with hearty applause."

There is likely to be action soon on the case of Major William F. Hancock, C.A.C., who was tried by a court-martial on charges of "conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman," the specifications alleging the violation of a pledge given to his superior officer, Major C. P. Townsley. The finding of the court sentencing the accused to dismissal was approved by the J.A. General, the Chief of Staff and the Secretary of War. The case has been in the hands of the President for several weeks. The family and friends of the officer have exerted their influence to secure a mitigation of the sentence, and it is now believed that some course will be taken that will avoid dismissal. The President and Secretary Taft have discussed the case and have not yet decided what to do. Whether Major Hancock should be dismissed outright, or ordered before a retiring board or allowed to retire after thirty years' service, as he could in July, 1909, has not been settled. He has written Secretary Taft asking that he be permitted to retire, or else that he be sent before a retiring board. Should the latter course be taken he would be retired as physically disqualified by disability not incident to the service, and he would go out of the Army without pay. Major Hancock, however, prefers this to being dismissed on the findings of the court-martial. He was born in Ohio Aug. 29, 1869, and entered the Military Academy July 1, 1879, graduating and becoming a second lieutenant in June, 1883. He graduated from the Artillery School in 1888. He became a major in October, 1906.

#### ARMY RELIEF SOCIETY.

Branch No. 2 of the Army Relief Society held its annual meeting and election of officers on March 17 at the Cairo Hotel, Washington, D.C., Mrs. Geo. M. Sternberg, president, in the chair. A larger attendance than ever before denotes the increase of this important branch. The secretary reported four meetings held during the year; two general entertainments given by the society, beside several private entertainments by individual members, all for the purpose of increasing the funds with which to assist widows and orphans of officers and enlisted men. The treasurer reported that although two of the eighteen section presidents having not yet turned in their pledged annual amounts, she felt sanguine that with the \$950 in hand the usual \$1,000 would be ready for transmittal to headquarters in New York by April 1.

The president also made a short report, concluding with words of encouragement. A suggestion by the president, which met with unanimous approval, was to build an apartment house in Washington city exclusively for Army officers' widows and orphans, with suitable apartments of one or more rooms. Aged or sick widows could thus be tenderly looked after by resident members of the Relief Society in case they had no nearby relative to look out for them. Larger apartments of three or four rooms should be available for Army widows of larger means, and this would constitute a source of revenue towards maintaining this enterprise. One widow, after hearing this plan discussed, asked if a flag would be displayed over the building, as if so it would be to her an inducement to live long enough to become eligible to live and die under "Old Glory."

The largest amount turned over by a section president was \$150; several others came near \$100. The Relief Committee reported many cases of distress promptly re-

sponded to, both of widows of officers and of enlisted men; only one case had been proven unworthy. One young woman who, retarded in her recovery from a serious illness by the worry of a small debt incurred, applied to the Relief Society, and when relieved of the debt she was soon enabled to resume her preparatory studies for taking a civil service examination which made her self-supporting. Reinvestigation every month of every case where a monthly allowance is made is rigidly carried out, in order that no relief money should be unnecessarily expended.

Mrs. Sternberg, chairman of the Committee on Education, reported that she had two vacant scholarships at her disposal. Sons of deceased officers were being prepared for West Point by the Army Relief; others in civilian branches of education, and new candidates needing financial assistance in preparing themselves to become useful citizens were being met with each year.

A resolution was offered that an amendment be made to the constitution allowing temporary relief to the wife of an officer or of an enlisted man when deserted by the husband or when his death cannot be conclusively proven. Action on this was deferred to a later date.

The election of officers for 1908 in Branch No. 2 resulted as follows: President, Mrs. Geo. M. Sternberg; vice-president, Mrs. J. Franklin Bell; recording secretary, Mrs. Charles Lynch; corresponding secretary, Miss F. E. Wilcox; treasurer, Mrs. E. A. Koerber; chairman of Committee of Relief, Mrs. J. J. Morrow; chairman of Committee on Education, Mrs. Geo. M. Sternberg; chairman of Committee on Membership, Mrs. F. S. Dodge. Vacant sections filled: No. 15, Mrs. Alfred Mordecai; No. 18, Mrs. B. B. Bradford.

#### THE ANCHORITES OF WEST POINT.

The Scientific American for March 14 publishes quite an article on "The Military Academy at West Point," by Owen Macdonald, accompanying it with some two pages of excellent illustrations, all descriptive of life and work at the Academy.

"There is no use in disguising the fact," the writer says, "that the work at West Point is hard. The discipline is Spartan, and the spirit that animates the whole corps of cadets will permit no infraction of the rules of conduct which have been laid down by the tradition of generations; but the work is intensely interesting, and much of it has all the qualities that make a sport exciting. Intelligent youths are glad to submit themselves to this rigid discipline, proud to feel that they have a share in maintaining the traditions that ruled the conduct of Grant and Lee, of Sherman and of 'Stonewall' Jackson. They are old enough to know that this Spartan rule is necessary to make them good soldiers; that they can never know how to command unless they have learned first how to obey."

He says further: "There are few young men who would not consider it a hardship to have to handle rapid-fire guns and siege cannon, to build pontoon bridges, make rafts and to drill long hours in the hot sun every day. But cadets look upon these as part of the education of a soldier, and while they involve hard, grueling work, they are the essentials of an officer's equipment for the responsibilities of command, and must be met in a cheerful spirit and as a matter of course. As for the regular mess, it is, when not on the march, quite as good as any boy gets at home, and in many cases very much better. The food is abundant, of the best obtainable quality, well cooked, and served at the mess table as gentlemen are accustomed to having it served."

"The Military Academy is the most democratic institution on earth; money and social position count for nothing. A cadet may be the son of a President, a millionaire, or of a general who is the nation's hero, but he will receive treatment that differs in no way from that accorded the son of a farmer or laborer. During nine months of the year the cadet has no leisure except a short time after each meal; but during the summer he has two or three hours a day for amusement. However, at no time during his cadetship is he free from accountability for every moment of his time, sleeping or waking, and for every word and action. Every detail of his work and time is hedged about with orders and regulations from which there is no escape. He is taught to obey absolutely, unquestionably, in order that when he has been graduated he may know how to command. His bed and his clothes must be folded according to rule and placed just in their right places. His hair must be kept short. (Whistler, the famous artist, lost his cadetship because he would not have his hair cut, among other reasons.) His person and his clothes must be immaculate at all times; every going and coming must be registered; his quarters are subject to frequent and critical inspection; every penny he spends must be accounted for. The consequence is that when, at the end of his four years of hard work and unrelenting discipline, the proud cadet receives his commission and becomes an officer in the American Army, all his energies are at a maximum of efficiency and his character is tempered like a Toledo blade."

#### BARRING OFFICERS FROM MATCHES.

Riflemen throughout the country will be greatly interested in an amendment which was adopted while the Army Appropriation Bill was in the House and which affects the national rifle and revolver matches. The amendment reads: "Provided, That the trophies and medals herein authorized shall be contested for only by the enlisted men of the Army, the Navy, the Marine Corps and the National Guard or organized militia of the several states, territories and the District of Columbia." Under this amendment, which was added to that portion of the bill providing an appropriation for the national matches, the cadets at West Point and Annapolis and all commissioned officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, National Guard and Naval Militia would be excluded from participation in the national revolver, as well as the national rifle matches, both team and individual. This would exclude about one-third to one-half of the best shots in the services mentioned, for the officers take as much interest in shooting as do the enlisted men. The War Department looks with great favor on the interest taken in shooting by the officers as it realizes that no officer can properly instruct his men in this most essential feature of a soldier's work unless he himself is familiar with the rifle and is a good shot. The enthusiasm generated among the officers at these national matches is no less valuable than the experience gained by them and by the enlisted men, and never until now has any proposition been advanced to shut the officers out of the matches. The argument that it is the men and not the officers who do the

shooting certainly cannot apply to the pistol matches, for in most cases it is the officers who are armed with pistols and not the men, yet under this amendment the officers would be barred from the pistol as well as the rifle matches. At Camp Perry last year the teams were composed of about equal proportions of officers and men, there being 261 officers and 303 men. The number of officers on the various teams, arranged in the order in which they finished, was as follows, there being twelve shooters on each team:

Navy, 7; Massachusetts, none; Ohio, 7; U.S. Cavalry, 10; Washington, 5; U.S. Naval Academy, 12; Pennsylvania, 5; U.S. Infantry, 7; New York, 4; New Jersey, 4; Minnesota, 5; Illinois, 8; Wisconsin, 2; U.S. Marine Corps, 2; District of Columbia, 9; Michigan, 6; Oregon, 5; Maryland, 6; Georgia, 6; New Hampshire, 3; Iowa, 6; Connecticut, 3; Colorado, 6; California, 5; Montana, 7; Maine, 5; Florida, 5; Kansas, 9; Indiana, 6; Texas, 7; Missouri, 7; Oklahoma, 7; Kentucky, 10; Hawaii, 7; Wyoming, 5; West Virginia, 5; New Mexico, 5; Arizona, 4; Mississippi, 6; South Carolina, 4; Nebraska, 2; Alabama, 7; Tennessee, 7; North Dakota, 4; Louisiana, none; Vermont, 6; North Carolina, 1, and Virginia, 6.

Speaking of the effect upon the national matches, a member of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, which prepares the regulations under which the matches are shot, said: "In my opinion it would have a very injurious effect upon rifle shooting were the officers prevented from competing at the national matches. They shoot alongside of the men elsewhere and work with them in practice and should be permitted to do so in these matches. There is no other way for most of them to get to the national matches except as members of the teams, the places on which they win by their superior skill. The good which comes of their mingling there with the best shots in the world is incalculable and is felt throughout all branches of the Service. The War Department and the national board have always regarded their presence there as highly beneficial to the cause of marksmanship, and it will be deeply regretted if they are no longer allowed to participate in these contests."

#### ARMY ITEMS OF INTEREST.

In Senate Document No. 349 Senator Burkett presents data relating to the facilities for educating children at military posts. The Senator addressed a letter to the Secretary of War, Dec. 16, 1907, in which he stated: "It has occurred to me that perhaps the Government could better afford, in many instances, to pay the tuition of the pupils than to have a school at the post, and it would probably in most instances be better for the pupils themselves." In a reply, Feb. 24, Assistant Secretary Oliver says: "The reports indicate that post schools are maintained at about fourteen posts; at these posts attendance at outside schools is generally impracticable. Usually these schools are not especially satisfactory, as the ages of the children vary considerably, and it is impossible to maintain proper grades for all of them. Moreover, it is not always possible to find an enlisted man who is suitable for the position of school teacher. However, it is thought that good facilities for education exist at many of the posts and at all posts some provision for the education of children has been made. It is true that in some few cases the cost of tuition for their children is a more or less serious drain on enlisted men, but it is thought that if provision is made for the payment of the tuition by the government it will result in a short time in most of the public schools charging tuition for these children, whereas now that the government does not pay the tuition no tuition is charged, except in a few cases." The report shows that at twenty-one posts the commanding officers are in favor of the government assuming control of the instruction, while at forty-three posts satisfaction with present methods is expressed. The reports submitted show that at eighteen stations of United States troops there are no children and the question of schools has not been considered. A few reports indicate that children belonging to the posts could attend the municipal schools in the vicinity. At three posts children are taught by their parents. At six posts children attend private schools, the tuition, which varies considerably, being paid by the parents. At some posts there are no school facilities.

The January-February number of the Journal of the United States Artillery contains a report of the "Test of Depression Position Finders at Fort Wadsworth, New York," accompanied by a number of plates. A contribution by Major E. E. Winslow, C.E., U.S.A., deals with "Emplacements and the Relations of the Engineer Thereto." Other papers are "Practical Coast Artillery Gunnery" and "Drift in Mortar Projectiles at 70° Elevation." The latter is a report of a series of firings made at Fort Terry, in October last, in accordance with a recommendation contained in a letter of Col. (then Major) G. N. Whistler, endorsed by the Chief of Artillery Jan. 21, 1905. At the conclusion of this report we are told that "the question of the direction of drift in mortar projectiles at 70° elevation is not now of as much importance as formerly, as it is understood that 65° has been decided upon as the maximum elevation for mortars. But it is of interest to note that the question of left drift at 70° is still undetermined."

The transfer of Lieut. Col. Clarence F. Deems, C.A.C., from command of the Baltimore Artillery District to command of Fort Hancock realizes what was announced several weeks ago in these columns as the probable action following his appearance before a retiring board. He is to be succeeded by Lieut. Col. W. C. Rafferty, commandant of Fort Preble, Portland, Me. Colonel Deems's duty will be far less onerous at Hancock, where he will have only a subordinate responsibility in charge of one fort in a series, while with headquarters at Fort Howard and commanding five forts he had a very important position. Colonel Rafferty was recently promoted to his present grade, being eight numbers below Colonel Deems and No. 16 in the list of lieutenant colonels. He is known as an expert artilleryman, and the Rafferty rangefinder was one of the first instruments adopted by the Army for the purpose of determining ranges for coast guns. Colonel Rafferty has served on the Artillery Board and on various special boards dealing with questions of sights and targets. He was stationed at Fort Crockett, guarding Galveston harbor, when the great tidal wave swept over that section in the fall of 1900. Every building on the reservation was swept away and the post was completely dismantled. Colonel Rafferty, with his wife and two little children, who were struck by the wave while asleep, clung to a gun carriage all night. That not more lives were lost was due to the heroism and fortitude of Colonel Rafferty in getting as many as possible on the carriage and helping them to hold on nearly all the night, with the sea dashing over them.



Nearly everyone who could not reach this carriage perished, and more than a dozen men who clung to it were swept away.

There is decided interest among the retired enlisted men of the Army in the question whether they are to be permitted to share in the increase of pay provided for in the pay measure passed by the House and in the Warren bill passed by the Senate, which combined in some form will, it is believed, be finally enacted into law as a part of the Army Appropriation Bill. Many retired enlisted men fear that they are to be left out in the final adjustment of the matter. There is one good reason why this should not be the case, and this is that there should never be two schedules of pay for retired enlisted men. Retirement is the reward that the Government promises at the outset for good and faithful service, and the men who have persisted for thirty or more years, all of them bearing hardships and many of them suffering wounds, are surely entitled to the fraction of active pay allowed them for the few remaining years of their lives. The total number of retired enlisted men at any one time is never large, and the aggregate increase for them, as proposed in the schedule passed by the House, would be a very small fraction of the generous expenditure being made in many other less worthy directions. If we are to have an army of which we can be proud it is no time to slight the enlisted man who has given a life-time to the Service. We believe that they will be included in the Appropriation bill as it finally becomes a law.

The question has never come before the War Department for decision as to whether or not an enlisted man serving as an officer of the Philippine Scouts could count his service in the Scouts as service in the U.S. Army as an enlisted man. The question is a most interesting one. The enlisted man who takes an appointment in the Scouts would by no means lose his place in the Army, and the original place at any time demand his return to his original place. But whether his status while serving in the Scouts is that of a man on leave or detached duty has not been passed on by the Judge Advocate General. Service in the Scouts is on a footing with that in the Army in the Philippines so far as all moral considerations of duty are concerned and the conditions and privations are the same. It would seem that time served in the Scouts should count as service for the enlisted man in the Regular Army and there is no good reason why it should not count double.

Corporal Cooper and Privates Grinelly and Farley were placed in jail at Pinar del Rio, Cuba, March 16, on the charge of murdering two men who were manning a lugger which they had chartered to get away from the island after deserting on March 3. The soldiers have been turned over to Col. James Parker, 11th U.S. Cav.

Lieut. George R. Guild, 30th U.S. Inf., in the Journal of the Infantry Association contends that the organization of the machine gun platoons provided for in each regiment of cavalry and infantry is defective and should be modified in the interest of efficiency. The platoon as now authorized consists of one lieutenant, one sergeant, two corporals and eighteen privates, with ten mules, the platoon being divided into two detachments of one corporal and nine privates each. There is no allowance for cooks and no one can be spared to drive the wagons, neither can sick men be spared without impairing the efficiency of the platoon. Lieutenant Guild therefore suggests that the platoon be increased and made to consist of one first lieutenant, one sergeant, three corporals, thirty-one privates, two cooks, one artisan, with twelve mules and one horse. The officer should be a first lieutenant for the reason that he will have had more military experience than a second lieutenant. "The necessity for the additional corporal and seven privates," says Lieutenant Guild, in the Journal of the Infantry Association, "is this: As the machine-gun's enemy is isolated sharpshooters, the platoon must have in addition to its machine-guns a few sharpshooters who should be taught the service of the guns and the mules for emergency only. The men who handle the guns and mules could then with safety be armed with a .45-caliber revolver and machete or bolo, and not be harassed with the rifle, which must either be stacked or laid on the ground. Twenty-four privates (armed with revolvers) leaves two to a mule, there being two spare mules. Each spare mule needs a driver, so the other man with that mule would be available to fill a vacancy in that gun detachment caused by sickness or other reason. If the platoon is ever to serve as a unit two cooks are necessary. Cooks must be given a chance to alternate in the platoon as in a company. The necessity for a saddler and farrier is obvious. The additional two mules are necessary in field service, but not in garrison."

The first U.S. Artillery Mess will celebrate by a banquet at Fort Totten on Saturday, April 11, the one hundredth anniversary of the organization of the 1st U.S. Artillery by Act of Congress, April 12, 1808. The 1st U.S. Artillery Mess is the oldest mess in the Army, having been established in 1840, and is now permanently located at Fort Totten, New York. Invitations to the centennial banquet will be extended to all officers who have served in the 1st U.S. Artillery, or who are members or honorary members of the mess.

In the advertising columns of the first issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Aug. 29, 1863, forty-five years ago, appeared the card of Ball, Black and Co., Jewelers, making a specialty of military insignia, etc. In to-day's issue the announcement of Black, Starr and Frost appears, marking another period in the history of this honorable house, namely, their debut as a corporation, succeeding the firm of the same name. During the whole period this firm (founded originally in 1810 by Erastus Barton) has been a constant advertiser in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, and during the greater part of the time this publication has been the only one in which they would consent to advertise—which would seem to show their appreciation of Service custom and, conversely, an appreciation by the Services of the quality and character of their work. A little story is told in this connection of two sailors in full nautical array who marched into Black, Starr and Frost's Fifth avenue store some years ago and, after looking over some goods, purchased a substantial silver watch. A member of the firm, struck by the fact that they should have chosen a house of the "Fifth Avenue" type for their purchase, inquired how they had happened to come there. They replied that a short time before they had been shipwrecked and stranded for some weeks on a small island off the South American coast. During the period of their isolation, their only literature was one copy of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, which had gone through the wreck with them; and in reading and re-reading it the name of "Black, Starr and Frost" had become so fixed on their minds that on returning to New York and having in mind the purchase of a watch, they went at once to the store

whose name had become an old friend to them, under these unusual circumstances.

Capt. Paul B. Malone, 27th U.S. Inf., Judge Advocate of the Army of Cuban Pacification, is at the rifle range at Guanajay, Cuba, to conduct certain experimental firing demonstrations ordered by the War Department. Captain Malone is president of a board of which Captain MacNab, 27th Inf., and Lieutenant Dillon, Engineer Corps, are members, all of whom are well known in the Army for their ability as rifle shots to consider and advise changes in targets and the methods of conducting skirmish firing. The skirmish practice in the Service has been steadily growing more unsatisfactory principally because of the shattering effect upon the skirmish target of the new high velocity bullet. Captain Malone devised a target and a system of skirmish fire to eliminate the criticised features of the old system and provide a greater degree of instruction for the recruit. His plans have received the approval of the School of Musketry at the Presidio of San Francisco and their adoption by the War Department is considered probable. The object of the experimental shooting will be to determine the percentages which should be fixed for classification under the new system. Both the best and poorest shots at Guanajay will take the course and the results will be compared with those made by the same men under the former regulations. Lieutenant Shaw, 27th Inf., a member of several successful Army rifle teams, has been ordered to report to the board to assist in the tests. The expert rifleman's test will follow the experimental work by the board after which the troops now at the target range will return to Camp Columbia.

At the banquet given March 17 by the South Boston Citizens' Association in celebration of the 132d anniversary of Evacuation Day, Major Gen. William P. Duvall, Assistant Chief of Staff, U.S.A., made a very happy speech on the value of loyal faith in the Army. In the course of it, General Duvall said: "The Army is not what the popular imagination pictures it—a useless excrement upon the structure of government—but is an integral part of that structure, one of its foundation stones. The Army's relation to the state is one of perpetual importance, in time of peace as well as in war, a fundamental fact recognized by most intelligent men who, I think, fall far short of their duty in never, or rarely, attempting to combat the demagogic contentions to the contrary. Let me tell you, my friends, what seems to me to be the duty of every enlightened citizen towards that vital department of the government in which it is my pride and joy to have served for forty-three years: both the services, the Army and Navy, unlike other departments of the government, must first of all bespeak your affection. You must love them, for, however much modern warfare may require humdrum business methods in administration, the sacrifices of the soldier remain the same—sacrifices not to be met without the sustaining sentiment of patriotism, and never fully repaid in any coin unless there be added the honor and the love of his countrymen. In your hearts the uniform of the Army and Navy should share the sacredness of the flag. Slight put upon the uniform should enlist for it your warmest partisanship, and the familiar city spectacle of its degradation to the level of a common livery should arouse in you the same hot indignation you would feel at seeing the flag put to some base use."

A correspondent says: "Permit me to question the advisability, at this time, of giving publicity to views such as those expressed by 'Hospital Steward' in his letter on page 702 of your issue of March 7. The wide circulation of the JOURNAL renders it possible, in fact, very probable, that the letter referred to may have been read by some Congressional Representative who assisted in framing the pay clauses of the Army bill, and who, while he might consider recommendations from the Surgeon General, would properly resent criticism from a 'Hospital Steward.' 'Hospital Steward' by implication criticizes the Surgeon General for his 'eleventh hour' recommendations on the pay proposition. Has he any grounds on which to base his statement that the recommendations were made only at the eleventh hour? The Surgeon General is in possession of all facts bearing on the subject, and from his knowledge of affairs in Washington doubtless selected the most opportune time to present his recommendation. The Surgeon General, in common with the chiefs of all other staff departments, has never been backward in furthering the interests of his non-commissioned officers; there is no reason to believe that he will be less active at this critical juncture."

An inspection of the Fort Myer drill grounds as a testing ground for the use of aeroplanes and airships was made March 17 by a party of government officials and citizens interested in aeronautics. The inspecting party consisted of Rear Admiral C. M. Chester, U.S.N.; Capt. Charles DeF. Chandler, U.S.A.; Lieut. Frank P. Lahm, U.S.A.; Israel Ludlow, a well known aeronaut and director of the airship department at the Jamestown Exposition, and Charles C. Miller, General Allen, U.S.A., said that to have balloon and aeroplane experiments conducted at a place such as Fort Myer, where the balloon detachment is now stationed, would be of great value to the Signal Corps as well as all aeronauts.

Ambassador Takahira called on Secretary Root March 19 and tendered a formal invitation from the Japanese government to have the Atlantic Fleet visit Japan on its return voyage to the United States. Mr. Takahira says the invitation is the broadest possible and that his government asked that the fleet visit any port in Japan, and that every effort would be exerted to entertain the officers of the fleet to the best of the ability of his people. It was decided at a Cabinet meeting to accept the invitation of the Japanese government, and the fleet will go there from Manila in September. Secretary Root sent a cable despatch March 20 accepting the invitation.

Major Charles Lynch, U.S.A., of the General Staff, an authority on Red Cross work, is personally assisting in the preliminaries of the organization of the Grand Legion of the Red Cross, in which representative young men in every community are to be enrolled. Its objects are to teach ordinary care and forethought for the prevention of accident and what to do in moments of danger

to prevent injury or loss of life. Secretary of War Taft, who is president of the American National Red Cross, is coming to New York, April 28, to address a mass meeting of those interested in this feature of the organization's work.

Capt. Herbert A. White, 11th U.S. Cav., Senior Instructor in Law in the Army School of the Line, Fort Leavenworth, in the course of a recent lecture at that institution called the attention of the student officers to the fact that international law is not included in the curriculum of the institution. He explained, however, that it was less important than other branches in which instruction is given, being mainly a study of history, "and a very discouraging one at that," to a lover of justice. Captain White added that "large armies and strong navies are to-day, and will be for years and years to come, stronger guarantees of peace than all the international law rules that have arisen since the civilization of man took form."

The following awards were made by the Quartermaster's Department the past week: Fort Stevens, repairs to wharf, \$790; Jackson Barracks, filtered water tank, \$1,440; Fort McIntosh, extra for increasing depth of well by forty feet, \$875; Madison Barracks, 300,000 gallon steel tank and trestle, \$19,004; Fort Armstrong, rebuilding wharf, \$6,544; Fort Hunt, construction and resurfacing of roads, etc., \$14,222; Fort Sheridan, extension of water distributing system, \$1,260.

"Humph!" ejaculated the Japanese official, "we could land an army in California within twenty days!" "True," replied another dignitary; "but could we keep it there long? I've read that living expenses there average twenty dollars a day."—Judge.

#### OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

Manila, March 19, 1908.  
The Adjutant General, Washington:  
Transport Crook arrived March 18, sixteen officers, two contract surgeons, one veterinarian, 385 enlisted men.  
WESTON.

### THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—William H. Taft.  
Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.  
Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., Chief of Staff.

#### ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate March 13, 1908.  
Appointments in the Army.  
Cadets to be second lieutenants, with rank from Feb. 14, 1908.  
Corps of Engineers.

Glen Edgar Edgerton.	John Wesley Niess Schulz.
Charles Lacey Hall.	Clarence Lynn Sturdevant.
Virgil Lee Peterson.	Earl James Atkinson.
George Rodman Goethals.	Richard Tide Coiner.
Robert Starrs A. Dougherty.	

#### Field Artillery.

William Eugene Dunn.	Roger Sheffield Parrott.
James Henry Burns.	Telephor George Gottschalk.
Everett Strait Hughes.	Arvey Douglas Higley.
Thomas Jefferson Smith, jr.	

#### Coast Artillery Corps.

Halvor Geigus Coulter.	Gilbert Marshall.
West Chute Jacobs.	Louis Lindsay Pendleton.
James Wilbur Lyon.	Thomas Alexander Terry.
Harold Geiger.	Edward Nicoll Woodbury.
Rodney Hamilton Smith.	Ray Longfellow Avery.
Albert Lawrence Loustalot.	Edward Alex. Stockton, jr.
Richard Donovan.	James Hutchings Cunningham.
Sanderford Jarman.	Yonir Montefiore Marks.
Clair Warren Baird.	Allison Barnes Deans, jr.
Edward Willis Putney.	

#### Cavalry.

Lawrence Wright McIntosh.	Richard David Newman.
Richard Edgar Cummins.	Elbert Lynn Griesell.
Robert Clive Rodgers.	William Henry Garrison, jr.
Philip Gordon.	Sumner McBee Williams.
Alexander Long James, jr.	Henry Wallace Hall.
John Thomas Kennedy.	Edwin Vose Summer.
Horace Meek Hickam.	Henry Fairfax Ayres.
Homer McLaughlin Groninger.	Gibbes Lykes.
Charles Shattuck Jackson.	Arthur Earl Wilbourn.
Stewart Oscar Eling.	Nathan Cray Shiverick.
John Kimball Brown.	Ernest Grove Cullum.
George W. Beavers, jr.	William Walter Erwin.

#### Infantry.

Oliver Andrews Dickinson.	Olin Oglesby Ellis.
Homar Hayvon Slaughter.	Elmer Cuthbert Deabroy.
Henry Clinton K. Muhlenberg.	Emile Victor Outier.
John Francis Curry.	Harry Bowers Crea.
James Eugene Chaney.	Robert Christie Cotton.
William Jay Fitzmaurice.	George Barrett Glover, jr.
Carl Cogswell Oakes.	Henry John Weeks.
Blaine Andrew Dixon.	Roy Allison Hill.
Owen Riggs Meredith.	Arthur Edward Bouton.
James Clifford Williams.	Enoch Barton Garey.
Robert Emmett O'Brien.	Leonard H. Drennon.
Francis Ludwig Sward.	Charles Kilbourne Nulsen.
Edward Seery Hayes.	Lawrence Campbell Ricker.
Simon Bolivar Buckner, jr.	Leighton W. Hazlehurst, jr.
Charles Hartwell Bonesteel.	John Harold Muncaster.
Thomas Jefferson Johnson.	Theodore Kendall Spencer.
Robert Howe Fletcher, jr.	Edwin Martin Watson.
Frederick Ambrose Barker.	Charles Dudley Hartman.
Agard Hyde Bailey.	Edgar Simpson Miller.
Chester Amos Shephard.	Thomas Clement Lonergan.
George Cleveland Bowen.	Albert Lee Sneed.
John Hutchinson Hester.	Lester David Baker.
Franklin Langley Whitley.	George Auguste Matile.
Alfred Harold Hobley.	Walter Reed Weaver.
Arthur James Hanlon.	

#### Promotions in the Army.

Infantry arm.  
Lieut. Col. William Paulding, 18th Inf., to be colonel from March 8, 1908.  
Major William A. Nichols, 1st Inf., to be lieutenant colonel from March 8, 1908.  
Capt. Tredwell W. Moore, 21st Inf., to be major from March 8, 1908.  
First Lieut. Reuben Smith, 18th Inf., to be captain from March 5, 1908.  
First Lieut. Chase Foster, 21st Inf., to be captain from March 8, 1908.

#### S.O. MARCH 19, 1908. WAR DEPT.

First Lieut. Herbert C. Gihner will report for temporary duty at the hospital, Presidio of San Francisco.  
Capt. William H. Wassell to Fort Bayard for observation and treatment at the hospital.  
Capt. George H. Shelton, Peter C. Harris, Julius A. Penn and Mr. J. Lehman are to proceed to various educational institutions for the purpose of making annual inspections of military departments of such institutions.



## G.O. 30, MARCH 6, 1908, WAR DEPT.

I. All soft woods procured for the Army will be issued and sold at the rate of one and three-fourths cords as equivalent to one cord of standard oak wood.

II. Par. 189, Army Transport Service Regulations, as amended by G.O. 228, W.D., Nov. 9, 1907, is further amended to read as follows:

189. Troops ordered for service beyond the sea will be inspected prior to departure from station by a medical officer who will submit recommendations for discharge, transfer, or other disposition of all enlisted men found unfit for such service or who, having infectious or contagious diseases, should not, in the opinion of the medical officer, be taken on transports.

All troops ordered for service beyond the sea will be vaccinated, if not already protected against smallpox, and will be provided with certificates showing that they are protected against that disease.

These certificates and a report containing the names, grades, and organizations of all enlisted men having infectious or contagious diseases who can be transported with safety to the command will be forwarded to the transport quartermaster for the information and guidance of the transport surgeon.

By order of the Secretary of War:

J. FRANKLIN BELL, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

## G.O. 34, MARCH 14, 1908, WAR DEPT.

I. Describes a tract of public land at Hogan, in the Territory of Alaska, reserved from sale or other disposition, and set apart as a military reservation for the use of the Signal Corps, U.S. Army, in the matter of the operation of telegraph lines in Alaska.

II. Announces the metes and bounds of the military reservation of Fort Snelling, Hennepin county, Minn.

III. Describes the metes and bounds of the military reservation of the Presidio of Monterey, at Monterey, in Monterey county, Cal.

## G.O. 35, MARCH 16, 1908, WAR DEPT.

I. So much of G.O. No. 46, H.Q.A., A.G.O., March 31, 1903, as directs the 27th Co., C.A.C., to take station at Fort Baker, Cal., is modified so as to assign that company to station at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., its present temporary station.

II. Par. 239, Small Arms Firing Regulations, is amended to read as follows:

239. Reports.—All reports of rifle and pistol firing will be submitted to the proper headquarters as soon as practicable after the completion of the firing.

The reports required to be rendered are as follows:

1. Report of Rifle Firing and Classification. (Annual, company, excepting companies of the Coast Artillery Corps.)
2. Report of Rifle Firing under Special Course A. (Annual, for companies of the Coast Artillery Corps.)
3. Report of Pistol Firing. (Annual, company.)
4. Report of Supplementary Rifle Firing. (Annual, company.)
5. Report of Small Arms Firing. (Annual, department and division.)

These reports will be rendered on prescribed forms furnished by the Adjutant General of the Army.

Commissioned officers will be reported on the annual company reports. On the report of rifle firing and classification their scores will not be included in computing the figure of merit. Commissioned officers will not be included on the annual department and division reports, but will be reported separately, the form for the company report being used for the purpose.

Organizations of field artillery, coast artillery, and infantry will render the report of pistol firing so far as such firing is required.

All reports of territorial departments in the Philippine Islands will be made to the commanding general of the Philippines Division.

An annual report of small-arms firing by the organized militia of each state will be rendered as soon as practicable after the close of firing on prescribed forms furnished by the Adjutant General of the Army.

## CIR. 12, MARCH 9, 1908, WAR DEPT.

I. In complying with the provisions of Par. IV., G.O. No. 255, W.D., Dec. 30, 1907, battery commanders will remake all sections of smokeless powder charges to be used in target practice to uniform weight and dimensions, whether the charges contain cone sections or not.

II. I. Par. III, Cir. No. 48, W.D., Sept. 15, 1905, and Par. I, Cir. No. 43, W.D., July 31, 1906, are rescinded.

2. Mortars will be raised out of their trunnion beds for the purpose of cleaning the trunnions, trunnion beds and the oil grooves in the trunnion bed liners at least once every year and as often as difficulty not due to the elevating gearing is found in elevating or depressing them.

Once every two years the counter recoil springs of mortar carriages will be dismounted, the old paint removed, and two coats of new paint given to each spring. The springs should not be reassembled until the paint is dry.

A record of dismounting and cleaning will be kept in the emplacement book for the information of the armament officer of the district.

By order of the Secretary of War:

J. FRANKLIN BELL, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

## CIR. 14, MARCH 11, 1908, WAR DEPT.

Publishes the classification of ordnance and ordnance stores for issue to the Army, to the organized militia, to civil educational institutions, and to state soldiers' and sailors' orphans' homes, with the arrangement of each class by sections.

## CIR. 15, MARCH 12, 1908, WAR DEPT.

Publishes information relative to the classification and prices of and the accountability for articles issued by the Ordnance Department under the provisions of G.O. No. 207, W.D., Oct. 8, 1907, for drafting and phototyping purposes.

## CIR. 16, MARCH 13, 1908, WAR DEPT.

I. In addition to the allowance of instruction packets authorized in Sec. 3, Cir. No. 2, W.D., Jan. 15, 1908, ten packets will be supplied to each band for instruction purposes.

II. In view of the fact that the report of physical examination is completed by the notation thereon of the fact and date of enlistment and that the identification record of the soldier is required by the first two paragraphs of Cir. No. 75, W.D., Nov. 5, 1907, and the orders cited therein, to be completed immediately after enlistment and forwarded to The Adjutant General's Office by the first mail, there should be no difficulty or delay in forwarding the physical examination report with the identification record, in the case of each soldier enlisted or re-enlisted, in accordance with instruction number 5, printed on the blank form (edition of Jan. 11, 1908) of report of physical examination.

Whenever it is practicable to do so, therefore, physical examination reports and personal identification records will be forwarded to The Adjutant General of the Army in the same envelope or wrapper. This direction, however, is not to be understood to prohibit the sending in separately of either the identification record or the physical examination report, in case the completion of one of them is unavoidably delayed after the enlistment of the soldier is completed by his taking the oath.

By order of the Acting Secretary of War:

J. FRANKLIN BELL, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

## CIR. 17, MARCH 16, 1908, WAR DEPT.

Par. 683, A.R., is construed as permitting the sale of empty barrels, boxes, crates, and other packages, together with metal turnings, scrap metals, ground bone, and other waste products which accumulate at arsenals, depots, and military posts, which are unsuitable for the public service, without the action of an inspector.

Whenever awards are made by the responsible officers providing for the disposition of such waste products by sale, a report will be made to the head of the staff department to which the

property pertains, giving in detail the kinds and quantities of the stores sold and their selling prices.

By order of the Acting Secretary of War:

J. FRANKLIN BELL, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

## G.O. 34, FEB. 14, 1908, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Publishes the results of small arms firing of troops serving in this department during the regular target practice season of 1907, together with the names and qualifying averages of all expert riflemen, sharpshooters, marksmen, and marksmen, Special Course "A" qualifications at School of Musketry, best pistol shot in each battery of Field Artillery, best records for target season, and best individual scores.

The best pistol shots in each battery of Field Artillery are 1st Sergt. C. H. Pelton, Bat. D, 1st Field Art., 93.50; Pvt. Paris D. Smith, Bat. F, 1st Field Art., 92.00.

Best records for target season: Rifle firing—Regiment, 14th Infantry, 93.32; Company of Infantry, L, 22d, 105.32; Troop of Cavalry, G, 14th, 90.51; Company of Engineers, D, 1st Battalion, 81.89.

Pistol firing, mounted and dismounted—Cavalry, F, 14th, 58.85 (average per cent.).

Pistol firing, dismounted—Infantry, M, 22d, 81.64.

Best individual scores: Rifle—Mun. Oscar Walker, Co. D, 1st Bat. of Engrs., expert rifleman, 90.00. Pistol—2d Lieut. James P. Castleman, 14th Cav., 83.11.

\*General figure of merit.

## G.O. 48, MARCH 9, 1908, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Upon arrival in San Francisco, Cal., en route to the Philippine Islands, the 35th Co., C.A.C., will embark at once on the Army transport scheduled to sail from San Francisco on or about April 6, 1908.

## G.O. 49, MARCH 10, 1908, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Upon arrival in San Francisco, en route to the Philippine Islands, the 7th Infantry will embark at once on the Army transport scheduled to sail from San Francisco on or about April 6, 1908.

## CIRCULAR 5, MARCH 3, 1908, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

I. The pasting of convening or modifying orders or any other printed matter except exhibits into the records of general courts-martial is forbidden.

II. The attention of judges advocates of general courts-martial is invited to Par. 988, A.R., requiring the use of the copying ribbon when practicable in records that are typewritten. Requisitions for the copying ribbon will be made when necessary on quartermasters, who will supply them.

III. At posts where there is no officer of the guard, the officer of the day will, at least once during his tour, examine the effects of the prisoners to ascertain whether they possess unauthorized articles, and will, at his inspection between midnight and daylight, verify the presence of all prisoners.

By command of Brigadier General Funston:

JOSEPH W. DUNCAN, Col., Gen. Staff, Chief of Staff.

## G.O. 11, MARCH 13, 1908, DEPT. OF DAKOTA.

Capt. Douglas Settle, C.S., having reported, is announced as chief commissary of the department, relieving Capt. Ralph Harrison, C.S.

## G.O. 40, MARCH 16, 1908, DEPT. OF THE EAST.

Col. Charles A. H. McCauley, A.Q.M.G., having reported, is announced as chief Q.M. of this department, relieving Col. John W. Pullman, A.Q.M.G.

## G.O. 36, MARCH 2, 1908, ARMY OF CUBAN PACN.

The new U.S. magazine rifle not having been received and available for target practice by the troops stationed at Matanzas, until the middle of January, the regular season for target practice at that station is extended to include April 15, 1908. G.O. No. 28, series 1907, these headquarters, is modified accordingly.

## G.O. 40, MARCH 11, 1908, ARMY OF CUBAN PACN.

Major Henry P. Birmingham, surg., having reported, is announced as chief surgeon, Army of Cuban Pacification, relieving Lieut. Col. Blair D. Taylor, deputy surg. gen.

## QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. John T. French, jr., deputy Q.M.G., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, the retirement of Lieutenant Colonel French from active service is announced. (March 17, W.D.)

The retirement of Major Thomas Swobe, Q.M., from active service, March 17, 1908, is announced, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, from March 17, 1908. (March 17, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Willard L. McClinton, upon arrival of Post Q.M. Sergt. David A. Nelson will be sent to San Francisco. (March 14, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Abraham L. Gunther, having reported, and relinquished the unexpired portion of his furlough, will proceed to Fort Levee, Me. (March 12, D.E.)

Par. 7, S.O. 53, W.D., March 4, 1908, relating to Post Q.M. Sergt. Isaac Levy, is revoked. (March 16, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Ralph H. Bogle, Fort Adams, R.I., will be sent to Fort Morgan, for duty. (March 16, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. David A. Nelson, recruit depot, Fort Slocum, N.Y., will be sent to Manila, P.I., on the transport leaving San Francisco about April 6, 1908, if practicable; if not, about May 5, 1908. (March 14, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. David F. Reed (appointed March 12, 1908, from sergeant, 77th Co., C.A.C.), now at Fort Barrancas, will be sent to Fort De Soto, Fla., to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. Albert Kay, who will be sent to Fort Rodman, Mass., for duty. (March 16, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Conrad Reichherzer, Fort Rodman, Mass., will be sent to Manila on the transport leaving San Francisco about May 5, 1908. (March 16, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Michael Benjamin, Fort McDowell, will proceed to Manila on the transport sailing April 6, 1908. (March 11, D. Cal.)

## SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Leave for two months is granted Capt. Theodore B. Hacker, C.S., to take effect about May 5, 1908. (March 16, W.D.)

Post Coms. Sergt. Cyrus F. Duger, recruit depot, Fort Slocum, upon relief will be sent to Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., for duty. (March 14, W.D.)

Post Coms. Sergt. James Hallahan, Fort Preble, will be sent to the Post of San Juan, P.R., to relieve Post Coms. Sergt. Joseph D. McKeany, who will comply with instructions contained in Par. 17, S.O. 52, W.D., March 3, 1908. (March 14, W.D.)

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. Harry O. Perley, deputy surg. gen., will proceed to Cotabato, Mindanao, for inspection duty in connection with the outbreak of cholera at that place, and return to Zamboanga. (Jan. 16, D. Min.)

Capt. Henry H. Rutherford, asst. surg., from Zamboanga to Jolo, Jolo, for duty. (Jan. 16, D. Min.)

Contract Dental Surg. Douglas E. Foster will, upon recommendation of the chief surgeon, proceed to the Post of Jolo, Jolo, for duty. (Jan. 13, D. Min.)

Upon arrival in this department the following named medical officers will take station as follows: Capt. Jere B. Clayton, asst. surg., to Camp Overton, Mindanao; Capt. William M. Smart, asst. surg., to Camp Keithley, Mindanao; Capt. William R. Eastman, asst. surg., to the Post of Parang, Mindanao; Capt. Henry H. Rutherford, asst. surg., and Edwin W. Rich, asst. surg., to the Post of Jolo, Jolo. (Jan. 7, D. Min.)

First Lieut. Edgar W. Miller, asst. surg., will stand relieved from duty with this Army upon the arrival of the transport Kilpatrick at Havana, about March 20, 1908, and will then report in person to the C.O. of that transport for duty. (March 9, A.C.P.)

Contract Surg. Francis M. Wall from temporary duty at Fort Monroe, Va., and will proceed to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for duty. (March 14, W.D.)

Capt. John L. Shepard, asst. surg., now on leave will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (March 14, W.D.)

The leave granted Contract Surg. Ernest P. Slater is extended one month and twenty days. (March 13, W.D.)

Contract Surg. Wallace E. Parkman from further duty at Fort Keogh, Mont., to Fort Missoula, Mont., for duty. (March 7, D.D.)

Capt. William M. Roberts, asst. surg., now on leave at Baltimore, Md., will proceed on or before the expiration of said leave to Fort Hancock for duty. (March 17, W.D.)

Capt. Allie W. Williams, asst. surg., from temporary duty at Camp Keithley, Mindanao, and will resume his status of absent with leave. Upon arrival of Capt. William R. Eastman, asst. surg., the Post of Parang, Mindanao, 1st Lieut. Charles E. Freeman, asst. surg., will stand relieved from duty at that post and will proceed to the Post of Zamboanga, Mindanao, for duty. Contract Surg. Arthur C. Delacroix from temporary duty at the Post of Jolo, Jolo, to Cotabato, Mindanao, for duty. Contract Surg. Edward H. Jordan from duty at the Post of Jolo, Jolo, to Margosatubig, Mindanao, for duty, relieving Contract Surg. Robert E. Sievers, who will proceed to the Post of Jolo, Jolo, for duty. (Jan. 7, D. Min.)

Leave for two months is granted Contract Surg. Everett A. Anderson, to take effect on or about April 10, 1908. (March 18, W.D.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted Contract Dental Surg. George E. Stallman, Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (March 6, D.T.)

Asst. Surg. Ausley H. Robnett, U.S.N., who has been on duty with the Army of Cuban Pacification at Santo Domingo, has been ordered to Nueva Gerona, Isle of Pines, for duty. (March 5, A.C.P.)

Sergt. Anthony Ueberroth, H.C., Fort Wayne, Mich., will be discharged by the C.O. of that post by purchase. (March 14, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Fred S. Owen, H.C., will be sent to Camp Overton, Mindanao, for duty. (Jan. 17, D. Min.)

Sergt. 1st Class Ulysses S. G. Allen, H.C., now at the General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M., will report to the C.O. thereof for duty. (March 18, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Joseph H. Manning, H.C., Fort Mott, N.J., will be sent to the General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D.C., for observation and treatment. (March 18, W.D.)

## CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Sick leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Charles T. Leeds, C.E. (March 18, W.D.)

## PAY DEPARTMENT.

Leave for seven days, which will terminate on or before March 29, 1908, is granted Major John P. Hains, paymaster. (March 16, D.E.)

## ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Ord. Sergt. Edward Martin, Fort Banks, Mass., will be sent about May 1, 1908, to Key West Barracks, Fla., to relieve Ord. Sergt. William H. Dangler, who will be sent to Fort Banks, Mass., for duty. (March 16, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. John O'Riley, now at Mobile, Ala., upon expiration of furlough will report to the C.O., Jackson Barracks, La., for temporary duty. (March 18, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. Robert E. Fote, Fort Marion, Fla., will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., for transportation to Havana, Cuba. (Feb. 26, D.G.)

The retirement of Col. Ira MacNutt, O.D., from active service, at his own request after more than forty-one years' service, is announced. (March 17, W.D.)

## SIGNAL CORPS.

Leave for thirty days, to take effect about March 9, 1908, is granted Capt. Otto A. Nesmith, Signal Corps, Fort Omaha, Neb. (March 6, D. Mo.)

First Class Sergt. Gill E. Pagan, Co. I, Signal Corps, Camp Columbia, Havana, will be sent to these headquarters for duty in the telegraph office, relieving 1st Class Sergt. Louis W. Mattox, Co. I, who will proceed to Camp Columbia, for duty. (March 6, A.C.P.)

The following non-commissioned officers having re-enlisted in the Signal Corps on the dates set after their respective names, in each case the date following that of discharge, the continuance of their warrants from the dates of their re-enlistments is hereby announced: First Class Sergt. Thomas W. Wylie, March 4, 1908; Sergt. Arthur O. Butler, March 6, 1908; John Edmunds, March 5, 1908; Anthony McAndrew, March 9, 1908; and Berton M. Shoff, March 12, 1908; Corpl. William H. Brogan, March 13, 1908.

First Class Sergt. John A. Horn, Signal Corps, Presidio of San Francisco, on or before expiration of furlough will report to the C.O. Fort Wood, N.Y., for duty. (March 18, W.D.)

## CAVALRY.

## 2D CAVALRY.—COL. F. WEST.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. John W. Moore, 2d Cav., Fort Des Moines, Iowa. (March 6, D. Mo.)

## 3D CAVALRY.—COL. J. H. DORST.

Sick leave for one month is granted Capt. Julius T. Conrad, 3d Cav. (March 10, D.T.)

The leave granted Capt. Daniel L. Tate, 3d Cav., is extended three months. (March 5, D.T.)

Major Percy E. Trippe, 3d Cav., will proceed from Fort Clark, Texas, to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty with the 3d Squadron, 3d Cav. (March 5, D.T.)

## 4TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. Z. STEEVER.

Sick leave for two months is granted Capt. Albert N. McClure, 4th Cav., Fort Meade, S.D. (March 5, D. Mo.)

## 6TH CAVALRY.—COL. A. RODGERS.

Lieut. Copley Enos, 6th Cav., Post of Jolo, Jolo, will proceed to Manila, division hospital, for further observation and treatment. (Jan. 17, D. Min.)

## 7TH CAVALRY.—COL. F. K. WARD.

Leave for one month, to take effect about March 20, 1908, is granted 2d Lieut. Troup Miller, 7th Cav., A.D.C., Omaha. (March 4, D. Mo.)

## 8TH CAVALRY.—COL. H. P. KINGSBURY.

Capt. Osman Latrobe, jr., 8th Cav., is relieved from treatment at the General Hospital, Fort Bayard, to take effect on or about April 15, 1908, when he will join his troop. (March 18, W.D.)

## 10TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. A. AUGUR.

Q.M. Sergt. John Buck, 10th Cav., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (March 13, W.D.)

## 12TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. B. KERR.

First Lieut. Charles W. Van Way, 12th Cav., is granted leave for fifteen days to take effect about March 1, 1908. (Feb. 28, D.G.)

## 13TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. P. HATFIELD.

Capt. John McClintock, 13th Cav., is assigned to the duty of making the annual inspection of the militia of Missouri, to begin on March 16, 1908. (March 9, D. Mo.)

Capt. Ervin L. Phillips, 13th Cav., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., to take effect Oct. 14, 1908, vice Capt. Frank A. Barton, 3d Cav., relieved, and join his regiment. (March 14, W.D.)

Leave for three months, to take effect on or about April 1, 1908, is granted Capt. Walter C. Babcock, 13th Cav. (March 17, W.D.)

Capt. Walter C. Babcock, 13th Cav., is relieved from duty at the General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M., upon the expiration of the leave granted him, when he will join his troop. (March 17, W.D.)

## 14TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. A. GODWIN.

So much of Par. 8, S.O. 49, Feb. 28, 1908, W.D., as relates to Capt. Sterling P. Adams, 14th Cav., is revoked. (March 16, W.D.)

Capt. Jesse McI. Carter, adjutant 14th Cavalry, will proceed to Boise Barracks, Idaho, to enable him to act as counsel in the case of the United States versus Capt. Clark D. Dudley, 14th Cav. (Feb. 28, D. Col.)

## 15TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. GARRARD.

The following transfers of officers of the 15th Cavalry are made to take effect this date: 1st Lieut. Marr O'Connor from



Troop G to Troop C; 1st Lieut. Emory J. Pike from Troop C to Troop G. (March 16, W.D.)  
Leave for one month, under exceptional circumstances, with permission to visit the United States is granted 1st Lieut. Emory J. Pike, 15th Cav. (March 4, A.C.P.)

# ARTILLERY.

BRIG. GEN. A. MURRAY, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

## FIELD ARTILLERY.

1ST FIELD ARTILLERY. COL. H. M. ANDREWS.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Robert J. Arnold, 1st Field Art., is extended twenty days. (March 4, D. Col.)  
1st Lieut. Robert J. Arnold, 1st Field Art., is honorably discharged from the service of the United States, under the provisions of an Act of Congress approved Oct. 1, 1890. (March 17, W.D.)

4TH FIELD ARTILLERY. COL. A. B. DYER.

So much of Par. 5, S.O. No. 23, these headquarters, Feb. 17, 1908, as details Major T. Bentley Mott, 4th Field Art., to inspect the militia of Illinois is revoked. (March 9, D. Lakes.)  
1st Lieut. Albert Gilmer, 4th Field Art., aide-de-camp, will proceed at the proper time to Fort Sheridan, Ill., to be examined in Drill Regulations, Garrison School for Officers, on March 12, 1908. (March 7, D. Lakes.)

6TH FIELD ARTILLERY. COL. M. M. MACOMB.

Second Lieut. Thomas D. Sloan, 6th Field Art., having reported for duty with his regiment, was on March 8 assigned to Battery C, 6th Field Art., for duty.

A board of officers is convened to meet Friday, March 13, 1908, for the purpose of examining the papers of such officers as may have completed the Garrison School course in Drill Regulations for Field Artillery (Provisional, 1907). Detail for the board: Major John A. McManis, Major Peyton C. March and Capt. William S. McNair, 6th F.A.  
Capt. Edward Hill, 6th F.A., was on March 11 detailed as instructor in the Garrison School course in Small Arms Firing Regulations.

## COAST ARTILLERY.

Leave for two months and ten days, effective about April 1, 1908, is granted 1st Lieut. Quinn Gray, C.A.C. (March 16, D.E.)

Capt. Benjamin M. Koehler, C.A.C., is granted leave for one month. (Feb. 25, D.G.)

So much of Par. 7, S.O. 50, c.s., these headquarters, as directs transfer of 1st Lieut. Robert P. Glassborn, from the 42d Co. to the 139th Co., C.A.C., is revoked. Lieutenant Glassborn will continue on duty with the 139th Company "as attached." (March 12, D.E.)

Leave for one month and twenty-nine days, effective about March 28, 1908, is granted 1st Lieut. Clifford Jones, C.A.C. (March 14, D.E.)

Major Clarence P. Townsley, C.A.C., will proceed at the proper time to Jacksonville, Fla., for the purpose of delivering an address before the convention of the Florida National Guard Association to be held April 9 and 10, 1908. (March 14, W.D.)  
1st Lieut. James M. Fulton, C.A.C., is transferred from the 78th Co. to the 45th Co. He will join the company to which transferred. (March 13, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. Clarence Deems, C.A.C., is relieved from further duty at Fort Howard, and will proceed to Fort Hancock, N.J., for duty. (March 13, W.D.)

1st Lieut. Richard H. Jordan, C.A.C., is relieved from duty with the 57th Company and will report in person to the C.O., Artillery District of Olongapo, for assignment to duty on his staff. (March 13, W.D.)

Master Gun. Edward Laughlin, C.A.C., Fort Hancock, N.J., on March 27, 1908, will be sent to the Presidio of San Francisco, and proceed on the first available transport to Manila, for duty and station at the headquarters of the Artillery District of Olongapo. (March 13, W.D.)

The following officers of the Coast Artillery Corps will report in person on Aug. 28, 1908, to the commandant of the Coast Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Va., for the purpose of taking the advanced course at that school: Capt. Thomas F. Dwyer, Hudson T. Patten, Harrison Hall, John R. Procter, William F. Hase and Samuel G. Shurtle. (March 12, W.D.)

The following officers of the Coast Artillery Corps will report in person on Aug. 28, 1908, at Fort Monroe for the purpose of taking the regular course at that school: Capt. Gordon G. Heiner, Joseph Wheeler, jr., Bertram C. Gilbert, Lawrence S. Miller, Benjamin M. Koehler, George A. Nugent, Jacob C. Johnson, Jacob M. Coward, Henry C. Mervin, Robert W. Collins, Samuel D. McAlister, Blaise G. Abbott, John M. Dunn, Frederick L. Dengler, Alfred M. Mason, Kenneth C. Masteller, Francis H. Lincoln, and Howard L. Landers.

1st Lieut. Edward Canfield, jr., Arthur H. Bryant, John A. Berry, Claude E. Brigham, William Tidball, Edmund T. Weisel, Howard L. Martin, John M. Page, Brainerd Taylor, Avery J. Cooper, Charles A. Clark, Myron S. Crissy, Walter K. Wilson, John P. Terrell, Malcolm P. Andrus, Franc Lecoeq, John O'Neill, Frederick H. Smith, Charles H. Patterson, Paul D. Bunker and John W. McKie. (March 12, W.D.)

Sergt. Major Gregory McCarthy, junior grade, C.A.C. (appointed March 12, 1908, from Q.M. sergeant, 64th Co., C.A.C.), now at Fort Miley, Cal., for duty. (March 16, W.D.)

Leave for two months and ten days, effective about April 1, 1908, is granted 1st Lieut. Quinn Gray, C.A.C. (March 16, D.E.)

Lieut. Col. William C. Rafferty, C.A.C., is relieved from duty at Fort Preble, Me., and will proceed to Fort Howard, Md., and assume command of that post and of the Artillery District of Baltimore. (March 17, W.D.)

Sergt. Frederick J. Fairbrother, 135th Co., C.A.C., Fort Totten, N.Y., will be sent at once to Fort Fremont, S.C., reporting aboard the mine planter Gen. Henry Knox, for duty. (March 18, W.D.)

# INFANTRY.

1ST INFANTRY. COL. G. K. MCGUNNEGLE.

Colonel McGunnegle, 1st Inf., in a G.O. dated Camp Connell, Samar, P.I., Feb. 3, 1908, says: "With feelings of pride and gratification, the colonel commanding announces to the regiment the result of the efforts of our representatives at the recent rifle and pistol competition of the division. Capt. P. Whitworth and J. N. Pickering, our only commissioned representatives, each won a gold medal. Sergt. Wilber F. Horn, Co. B, carried off the highest honors among the enlisted men, and earned the first gold medal. Corporal Ross Latschaw, Co. H, and Charles Young, Co. E, were awarded silver medals. Sergt. John W. Stanton, Co. C, Corporal Charles A. Jones, Co. F, and Pvt. Daniel E. Neilly, Co. L, received bronze medals. Corporal Haynes E. Harsellson's (Co. B) skill as a pistol shot was rewarded by a bronze medal, the total medals won being nine, as follows: Three gold, two silver, four bronze, out of a representation of two officers and fourteen enlisted men competing. Nor was this all, for of those who failed to win a place on the team, several were well up, and the average of the entire team of the regiment was very high, especially so when the number of contestants (pistol competition seventy-six rifle competition 191) is taken into consideration. In fact, the record is one never, so far as can be recalled, excelled if equalled. This reflects the greatest credit upon the men themselves, as well as upon the system of instruction pursued in the regiment. To the winners mentioned, the heartiest congratulations are extended."  
Capt. Pegram Whitworth, 1st Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Quartermaster's Department. (March 16, W.D.)

2D INFANTRY. COL. F. W. MANSFIELD.

First Lieut. Joseph C. Kay, 2d Inf., Post of Jolo, Jolo, will proceed to Zamboanga, for duty. (Jan. 2, D. Min.)

3D INFANTRY. COL. T. C. WOODBURY.

Leave for three months and twenty-one days, to take effect about May 1, 1908, is granted Chaplain Herbert S. Smith, 3d Inf. (March 3, D. Col.)

5TH INFANTRY. COL. O. D. COWLES.

So much of Par. 12, S.O. 57, March 9, 1908, W.D., as directs 1st Lieut. John B. Barnes, 5th Inf., to join the station

to which assigned is amended so as to direct him to remain on duty at Fort Ontario, N.Y., until the arrival of the 24th Infantry at that post, and then to join his proper station. (March 12, W.D.)

Sick leave for fourteen days is granted 2d Lieut. Alfred H. Erek, 5th Inf. (March 13, W.D.)

6TH INFANTRY. COL. J. W. DUNCAN.

Capt. Frank C. Bolles, 6th Inf., recently transferred from Co. F to Co. B of his regiment, is relieved from further duty at Fort Lincoln, N.D., and will proceed to Fort William Henry Harrison, Mont., for station. (March 11, D.D.)

The leave granted Capt. Edgar T. Collins, 6th Inf., is extended ten days. (March 11, D.D.)

Capt. Frederick R. De Funiak, jr., 6th Inf., will proceed to Hot Springs, Ark., Army and Navy General Hospital, for observation and treatment. (March 16, W.D.)

10TH INFANTRY. COL. H. A. GREENE.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. James S. Young, jr., 10th Inf., recruiting officer. (March 14, W.D.)

11TH INFANTRY. COL. R. T. YEATMAN.

Capt. John W. Heavey, 11th Inf., is relieved from duty at the University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyo., and will join his company. (March 14, W.D.)

Leave for one month and fourteen days, under exceptional circumstances, with permission to visit the United States, is granted 1st Lieut. Leo B. Dannemiller, 11th Inf. (March 13, A.C.P.)

12TH INFANTRY. COL. L. C. ALLEN.

Capt. William J. Pardee, 12th Inf., having been examined for promotion and found physically disqualified for the duties of a major of Infantry, by reason of disability incident to the Service, his retirement from active service as major is announced, to date from March 14, 1908. (March 16, W.D.)

15TH INFANTRY. COL. W. S. SCOTT.

Second Lieut. Frank L. Beals, 15th Inf., will report in person to Brig. Gen. William P. Hall, A.G., president of an Army retiring board in Washington, for examination by the board. (March 14, W.D.)

Leave for two months, to take effect about March 10, is granted 2d Lieut. Louis Farrell, 15th Inf., Fort Douglas. (March 5, D. Colo.)

16TH INFANTRY. COL. C. GARDENER.

Leave for two months and fifteen days, to take effect about March 15, 1908, is granted 1st Lieut. Daniel E. Shean, 16th Inf., Fort Crook. (March 12, D. Mo.)

Leave for three months, to take effect about March 20, 1908, is granted 2d Lieut. Philip B. Peyton, 16th Inf. (March 7, D.T.)

17TH INFANTRY. COL. J. T. VAN ORSDALE.

Lieut. Col. Charles Byrne, 17th Inf., upon his own application is retired from active service, under the provisions of Sec. 1243, R.S., after more than thirty-one years' service. (March 14, W.D.)

20TH INFANTRY. COL. M. P. MAUS.

Capt. Frederick V. Krug, 20th Inf., having been examined for promotion and found physically disqualified for the duties of a major of Infantry, by reason of disability incident to the Service, his retirement from active service as a major is announced, to date from March 14, 1908. (March 16, W.D.)

Capt. Edward M. Lewis, 20th Inf., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the University of California, Berkeley, to take effect Oct. 15, 1908, vice Capt. John T. Nance, 9th Cav., relieved, and will then join his regiment in the Philippine Islands. (March 12, W.D.)

Leave for three months, to take effect about May 1, 1908, is granted 2d Lieut. Clifford C. Early, 20th Inf., Presidio of Monterey. (March 11, D. Cal.)

21ST INFANTRY. COL. C. A. WILLIAMS.

Capt. William M. Morrow, 21st Inf., upon relief from duty in the Army Transport Service will join his regiment. (March 14, W.D.)

22D INFANTRY. COL. A. REYNOLDS.

Capt. William H. Wassell, 22d Inf., Fort McDowell, will proceed to the Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for treatment. (March 10, D. Cal.)

23D INFANTRY. COL. P. READE.

First Lieut. Thomas T. Duke, 23d Inf., upon being relieved from treatment at the General Hospital, Washington Barracks, will join his regiment. (March 13, W.D.)

Capt. Raymond R. Stevens, 23d Inf., having been examined for promotion and found physically disqualified for the duties of a major of Infantry, by reason of disability incident to the Service, his retirement from active service as a major, to date from March 14, 1908, is announced. (March 16, W.D.)

24TH INFANTRY. COL. W. PAULDING.

The leave granted Major Carl Reichmann, 24th Inf., is extended one month. (March 12, D.E.)

Leave for one month and twenty days is granted 2d Lieut. John C. French, 24th Inf. (March 18, W.D.)

26TH INFANTRY. COL. C. A. BOOTH.

So much of Par. 25, S.O. 44, W.D., Feb. 21, 1908, as details 1st Lieut. Linwood E. Hanson, 26th Inf., as captain to command the 17th Co., P.S., is revoked, he having declined the detail. (March 14, W.D.)

28TH INFANTRY. COL. O. J. SWEET.

Leave for one month, under exceptional circumstances, with permission to visit the United States, is granted 2d Lieut. Clyde L. Eastman, 28th Inf., to take effect about May 22, 1908. (March 6, A.C.P.)

30TH INFANTRY. COL. E. B. PRATT.

Leave for two months is granted Capt. Frank A. Wilcox, 30th Inf., to take effect upon his being relieved from duty in Washington. (March 14, W.D.)

Leave for three months is granted 1st Lieut. Eldred D. Warfield, 30th Inf., aide-de-camp, to take effect on or about April 10, 1908. (March 17, W.D.)

# PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Sick leave for four months, to take effect on or about April 1, 1908, is granted Capt. Josephus S. Cecil, P.S. (March 16, W.D.)

Capt. Josephus S. Cecil, P.S., is relieved from treatment at the General Hospital, Fort, upon the expiration of sick leave and will join his proper station. (March 16, W.D.)

# BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers to consist of Col. Charles D. Parkhurst, C.A.C.; Lieut. Col. George P. Scriven, Signal Corps; Major Harry Taylor, C.E., is appointed to meet at Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., at the call of the senior member for the purpose of considering the question of the location of wireless telegraph stations. (March 16, W.D.)

A board of officers consisting of Major Edward L. Munson, surg.; Capt. William J. Glasgow, 13th Cav., and 2d Lieut. Benjamin F. Miller, 27th Inf., is ordered to meet at Fort Sheridan, Ill., on March 12, for the purpose of conducting an special test regarding the fit and adaptability of seventy-five pairs of Army shoes, to be furnished for that purpose by the Quartermaster's Department. (March 7, D. Lakes.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort William H. Seward, Alaska, March 13, 1908, to examine into the qualifications of Regimental Q.M. Sergt. Frank J. Lipstren, 10th Inf., for the position of Post Q.M. Sergt. Detail for the board: Capt. G. Maury Cralle, Q.M., 10th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Robert G. Caldwell, 10th Inf.; 2d Lieut. John B. DeLancey, 10th Inf. (March 2, D. Col.)

An Army retiring board is appointed to meet in Washington, from time to time at the call of the president of the board, for the examination of officers. Detail for the board: Brig. Gen. William P. Hall, A.G.; Major William H. Arthur, surg.; Major Guy L. Edie, surg.; Major Isaac W. Little, Q.M.; Capt. James A. Logan, jr., C.S.; 1st Lieut. Alexander H. Davidson, 13th Cav. (March 14, W.D.)

# GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL.

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., March 16. Detail for the court: Lieut. Col. Charles W. Foster, 2d Field Art.; Capt. Charles O. Pulis, 2d Field Art.; Capt. Edward A. Stuart, 2d Field Art.; Capt. William P. Banta, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. Charles H. Errington, 11th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Channing E. Delaplane, 11th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Joseph E. Barzynski, 11th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Otto L. Brunzell, 11th Inf., judge advocate. (March 11, D. Mo.)

# ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are ordered:

First Lieut. James Longstreet, 13th Cav., promoted to captain; rank, Feb. 18, 1908; assigned to 8th Cavalry.

Second Lieut. Kenyon A. Joyce, 6th Cav., promoted to first lieutenant; rank, Feb. 18, 1908; assigned to 13th Cavalry.

Second Lieut. Howard C. Tatum, 7th Cav., promoted to first lieutenant; rank, Feb. 25, 1908; assigned to 7th Cavalry.

Captain Longstreet will be assigned to a troop by his regimental commander.

First Lieutenants Joyce and Tatum will be assigned to troops by their respective regimental commanders and will join the troops to which assigned. (March 17, W.D.)

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are ordered:

Capt. Abraham P. Burlington, unassigned, promoted to major; rank, Jan. 27, 1908; assigned to 21st Infantry.

Capt. Charles L. Beckurts, 16th Inf., promoted to major; rank, Feb. 13, 1908; assigned to 5th Infantry.

First Lieut. Ralph McCoy, 27th Inf., promoted to captain; rank, Dec. 23, 1907; assigned to 5th Infantry.

First Lieut. Grosvenor L. Townsend, 23d Inf., promoted to captain; rank, Dec. 28, 1907; assigned to 23d Infantry.

First Lieut. Thomas L. Brewer, 21st Inf., promoted to captain; rank, Jan. 1, 1908; assigned to 23d Infantry.

First Lieut. James K. Parsons, 20th Inf., promoted to captain; rank, Jan. 27, 1908; assigned to 20th Infantry.

First Lieut. George E. Ball, 21st Inf., promoted to captain; rank, Feb. 13, 1908; assigned to 16th Infantry.

Second Lieut. Harry S. Adams, 23d Inf., promoted to first lieutenant; rank, Nov. 8, 1907; assigned to 23d Infantry.

Major Burlington will be assigned to a battalion and station and will join station to which assigned.

Major Beckurts will report by telegraph to his regimental commander for assignment, and will proceed to join the station.

Captains McCoy and Brewer will be assigned to companies by their respective regimental commanders.

Captain Townsend will be assigned to a company by his regimental commander, and will join the company to which he may be assigned.

Captain Parsons will report by telegraph to his regimental commander for assignment and join station.

Captain Ball will report by telegraph to his regimental commander for assignment and will join station.

First Lieutenant Adams will be assigned to a company by his regimental commander, and will join the company to which assigned. (March 17, W.D.)

# VARIOUS ITEMS.

The following officers will proceed at the proper time to Chicago, Ill., for duty to accompany the 1st Cavalry, Illinois National Guard, on a practice march for a period of ten days, beginning Monday, July 20, 1908: Capt. Farrand Sayre, 8th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Brice P. Disque, 3d Cav. (March 17, W.D.)

# DEATHS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The Adjutant General, Washington: Manila, March 16, 1908.

The following deaths occurred since last report:

Suicides, gunshot wounds: Harold S. Poole, Co. F, Signal Corps, Feb. 29; Henry Murphy, Troop E, 1st Cav., March 1.

Broken neck swimming, body recovered: Merton Chase, Troop F, 6th Cav., Feb. 28.

Malaria: James Wells, Co. K, 29th Inf., March 6.

Broken neck, fall: Robert T. Norris, Co. L, 29th Inf., March 8.

Acute dysentery: John D. Alcorn, Co. C, 80th Inf., March 5.

WESTON.

# ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BUFORD—Left Manila March 17.

BURNSIDE—At Seattle.

CROOK—Arrived at Manila March 18.

DIX—Arrived at Nagasaki March 17 bound for San Francisco.

INGALLS—At Newport News.

KILPATRICK—Arrived at Havana March 19.

LOGAN—At San Francisco.

MCLELLAN—Left Aden March 15 bound for Suez.

MEADE—At Newport News.

SHERIDAN—At San Francisco.

SHERMAN—Arrived at San Francisco March 17.

SUMNER—At Newport News.

THOMAS—Left Honolulu March 14 for Guam.

WARREN—At Manila.

WRIGHT—At Manila.

# CABLE SHIPS.

BURNSIDE—Lieut. Paul Hurst, temporary, relieving Capt. H. W. Starnes, sick, at Seattle, Wash.

LISCUM—Lieut. J. R. Goodale, 1st Philippine waters.

CYRUS W. FIELD—Capt. B. O. Lenoir, Signal Corps. At Fort Hunt, Va. Address Army Building, New York.

ZAFIRO—Army cable storehouse. Bremerton, Washington.

The Zafiro is to be turned over to the Q.D.

# MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

The following is the schedule of Army transports to take troops to and from the Philippines:

Sailings from San Francisco.

April 5, 1908—Sheridan or Logan. 7th Infantry.

Sailings from Manila.

March 15, 1908—Buford. 2d Infantry.

April 15, 1908—Thomas. 8th Infantry.

May 15, 1908—Sherman or Logan. 1st Infantry.

# TRANSPORTS TO AND FROM CUBA.

Leave Newport News: April 1, April 15, May 1, May 15,

June 1, June 15. Leave Havana: March 7, March 23, April 7,

April 22, May 7, May 22, June 8, June 22.

# CANDIDATES TO WEST POINT.

The following named candidates for admission to the United States Military Academy in 1909 have been appointed:

Milton M. Cardwell, Albertville, Ala.; Louis K. Underhill,

San Francisco, Cal.; Roy M. Smyth, alt., Oakland, Cal.;

George Stone, alt., Long Beach, Cal.; Orlando Ward, George

Carruthers, alt., Hugh B. Miller, alt., Denver, Colo.; David

B. Falk, jr., Savannah, Ga.; John P. Fix, jr., Lewiston, Idaho.

H. L. C. Jones, alt., Wilson, Idaho; Jarl Pauls, alt., Lewiston,

Idaho; John W. Peterson, 1414 N. Kimball avenue,



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**The Society of the Army of Santiago de Cuba**

**MAJ. GEN. H. S. HAWKINS, U.S.V., Brig. Gen., U.S.A., Pres.**

This Society was organized in the Governor's Palace at Santiago, on July 31st, 1898 (14 days after the surrender). All officers and soldiers who worthily participated in that campaign are eligible to membership. Annual dues are \$1.00. Life membership \$25.00. No initiation fee. Send for application blank to assistant Secretary and Treasurer, Capt. H. C. CLARK, 1744 G Street, N. W., Washington, D.C.

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The action of the sub-committee of the House Committee on Appropriations in cutting the War Department estimate of \$6,488,000 for fortifications in the Philippines to \$1,354,000 is most deplorable. The plans for the projected works in the Philippines were prepared long ago and should have been executed before this. Army and Navy experts agreed several years ago that one or two of the principal ports of the Philippines should be strongly fortified, but the work has been persistently neglected. This neglect has amazed foreign observers, who think it astonishing that we should insist upon remaining in the islands without providing for their defense. In fact, our refusal to fortify has been interpreted by some persons to mean that it was not the purpose of the United States to hold the Philippines, and that consequently the islands might be regarded as a subject of international negotiation. This view is unwarranted, of course, but it prevails, the result being an impairment of American prestige and something like distrust of American purposes. The situation will be aggravated rather than improved by withholding the money required for the defenses of the islands. Newspaper reports state that the excuse advanced by the sub-committee for its sweeping reductions of the estimates in the Fortification Bill was that if the Department estimates were approved the proceeding might "very rea-

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sonably" be regarded in Tokio as evidence that the United States was preparing for war with Japan. For the sub-committee's sake we trust that it has offered no such excuse for its action. The War Department estimates for fortifications were for money required to complete defensive works authorized many years ago, most of them during the administration of President Cleveland. Their completion as a vital part of the National defenses was decided upon long before anybody ever dreamed of the possibility of friction between Japan and the United States, and the pretense that Japan might "very reasonably" construe the appropriation of money to complete them as indicating warlike purposes on part of the American government is both shallow and ludicrous.

One of the most thoughtful of foreign utterances concerning the cruise of the American Battleship Fleet comes from the noted German naval expert, Count Reventlow, who is in close touch with the German Admiralty. In an article published in the *Tägliche Rundschau*, of Berlin, Count Reventlow expresses great admiration both for the personnel and the ships of the fleet, declaring that they have disclosed an exceptionally high degree of efficiency. He expresses the belief, however, that the effect of the cruise upon international affairs will be largely lost unless the fleet is kept in the Pacific until the Panama Canal is completed, and he doubts whether it will be ordered to return to the Atlantic after visiting Australia and the Philippines. As for sending the fleet to Australia, Count Reventlow regards it as an exceedingly wise move. He points out that the Anglo-Japanese alliance is extremely distasteful to the people of the Australian Commonwealth, and he inclines to the belief that the visit of the American fleet will be received by the Australians in a manner indicating that they look to the United States as their ultimate protector against what they consider the growing menace of Japanese aggression.

Secretary Metcalf intends conducting an investigation of his own into the much-discussed question of the water-line armor belt of the battleships which some critics have declared to be too low for safety.

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**CONFUSION OVER THE PAY QUESTION.**

Rarely if ever has the difficulty of obtaining needful legislation on an important subject been more vividly illustrated than in the treatment of the question of Army and Navy pay by the present Congress. We believe that the need of an increase of pay for the Army, the Navy, the Marine Corps and the Revenue Cutter Service is conceded by a majority of the members of both houses. They are men of judgment and experience who must realize that increased cost of living and changed conditions of service requiring larger expenditure have imposed burdens unthought of when the present pay schedule was adopted. Responsible and friendly leaders in Congress have more than once given assurances that if the two Services would get together and agree upon a pay bill dealing equitably with all interests it would receive prompt and doubtless favorable consideration.

Acting upon those assurances, the two Services got together, and after a careful investigation agreed upon a measure which, while not covering all the intricacies of the question, nevertheless aimed squarely at the object sought, namely, an increase in pay. That measure was approved by the President, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of the Treasury, and various expert officers of the Services who were called into consultation while it was in preparation. That measure, known as the Dick-Capron Bill, was introduced in both branches of Congress on the first day of the present session, standing No. 27 among the bills presented in the Senate and No. 1 among those in the House. An auspicious beginning had been made. It looked like business. The bill was simple, explicit and operative, and though it left certain involved questions, like that of mounted pay, as they are at present, it nevertheless provided for a general increase in all grades—and that was the prime object of the whole measure.

But the prospect of smooth sailing which opened before the measure at the outset soon changed. The first trouble appeared in a bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. Hale, providing for an extraordinary reorganization of the Navy. This measure not only proposed certain amazing changes in the Navy personnel but took over the whole question of Navy pay, thus coming squarely into opposition with the consolidated schedule embodied in the Dick-Capron Bill. Thus the question of Army pay and the question of Navy pay became separate issues, each taking its own course and both losing at least some of the force obtainable from united action as originally proposed. This, however, was only the beginning of the disheartening confusion that has attended the treatment of the pay question. The House Committee on Military Affairs balked at the Dick-Capron proposal to increase the pay of Army officers, and contented itself with reporting in favor of an increase for enlisted men. The measure was then incorporated in the House in the Army Appropriation Bill, which passed the House on Feb. 29 and was published in the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* of March 7, page 701.

The treatment of the question of Army pay in the Senate has been more consistent and more in keeping with the purposes of the Dick-Capron proposal. The Warren pay bill, which passed the Senate March 6 and appeared in these columns March 14, grants to the officers below the grade of brigadier general the same pay proposed in the Dick-Capron Bill, with some exception, repealing for this purpose Section 1267, Revised Statutes, which states that: "In no case shall the pay of a colonel exceed four thousand five hundred dollars a year, or the pay of a lieutenant colonel exceed four thousand dollars a year."

The Warren bill was transmitted to the House Committee on Military Affairs March 10, and thus the question of Army pay passes to the stage of conference consideration. The outcome cannot be foretold. The Army is to-day profoundly disheartened. It will be still more disheartened if the movement to obtain a reasonable increase of pay which began so hopefully comes to nothing after all the hard work which it has required.

An increase of pay for the enlisted men, if that is all that Congress sees fit to grant, will be approved by nobody more heartily than by the officers of the Army and their friends, including, of course, the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL*. Some curiosity has been manifested as to the meaning of the terms of the Warren bill, increasing "the average pay of enlisted men of the Army forty per cent." As explained by the Senate Military Committee, the meaning is that the increased pay of the enlisted men, taken as a whole, will amount to forty per cent. more than heretofore for the same number of men under similar conditions of re-enlistment, etc., and the Committee further state that the bill, when finally passed, will be in the shape of a schedule prescribing definite pay for all grades of enlisted men, including non-commissioned officers. But in some cases, as, for example, the first enlistment of men, the increase will be less than forty per cent., while in



others, as in the matter of length of service, the increase will exceed forty per cent., rising in the case of certain skilled men and musicians, to nearly one hundred per cent. This arrangement will afford fairer treatment for technical experts in the enlisted service, such as master signal electricians and others in the Signal and Coast Artillery Corps.

In a certain sense we consider it unfortunate that the pay question was brought forward at the present session. With the near approach of a Presidential election both parties in Congress are jockeying for advantage, and each desires to pose as the special champion of economy in public expenditures. Then, too, the country is passing through a period of serious business and financial depression which has aroused a powerful sentiment against every avoidable appropriation of public funds. The people of this country stubbornly refuse to see that money spent now to make the Army a contented and efficient army is profitably invested. They prefer to spend money to repair damage rather than to safeguard against damage. They cannot or will not see that the money spent to maintain an efficient army is virtually the premium paid on a policy of insurance against national injury.

An increase of pay for the enlisted men of the Army is, we repeat, praiseworthy in the highest degree, and will be approved by every fair-minded citizen. On the other hand, to vote that increase and yet refuse to grant an increase in the pay of officers would be a most discouraging discrimination against those whose need is greatest. The enlisted man is sure of his food and clothing. As the Regulations do not permit the enlistment of married men, frequent changes of station have no terrors for him in the way of expenses for the transportation of a family, except in the case of a few benedicts. He has no charges for the education and clothing of children. Moreover, if the Service is not to his liking, he can quit it at the end of his first enlistment period and return to civil life with no loss but probably with some gain in his capacity as a wage-earner.

With the officer all these things are different. He has prepared himself for his profession and taken it up for life. His food and clothing—enormously increased in price in recent years—have to be paid for out of his own pocket. If he has a wife and children, every change of station depletes, and in scores of cases exhausts, his savings and plunges him into debt besides. His children have to be educated and clothed. He must live in a manner becoming a gentleman holding a commission because of special confidence reposed in him by the Commander-in-Chief of the Army. To meet all these manifold obligations on a pay allowance barely sufficient to enable an officer to do so thirty years ago is impossible, and the experience of many officers has shown it to be impossible. Hundreds of frugal, upright, conscientious young officers are in debt and going in deeper. They simply cannot live on their pay and maintain the standard of living expected of them. This condition means discouragement, and discouragement means indifference and impaired efficiency. The case is not to be treated from the standpoint of sympathy or sentiment, but as an economic problem in which the value and usefulness of the Army as an army are vitally concerned, and it reduces itself to this: Is the Army worth saving?

All things considered, we do not believe that legitimate military interests would suffer if, in default of a bill to increase the pay of officers, the whole pay question should be allowed to go over until the next session. The enactment of a bill granting an increase to a part of the Service at this session might render it exceedingly difficult to pass a bill granting an increase to the other part at the next session. The question is a single one and should be disposed of in a single bill. With the elections out of the way and a clear field for legitimate legislation Congress would probably be more liberally disposed as to the pay question than it appears to be at present.

#### THE VOLUNTEER RETIRED BILLS.

There are now before Congress five bills to place certain survivors of the Civil War on a Volunteer retired list with three-quarters of the pay given to them during their volunteer service. These are H.R. 304, introduced by Mr. Wanger, Dec. 2; H.R. 6288, introduced in December by Mr. Dawes; H.R. 16645, introduced by Mr. Bradley, Feb. 7, and H.R. 19250, introduced by Mr. Fuller, March 13, 1908. Also a Senate 1676, introduced Dec. 9 by Mr. Burrows. We published in our issue of Dec. 14, page 386, a general statement concerning the first of these bills and on Feb. 15, page 634, we published in full H.R. 16645. Since then we have not given much attention to these bills for it did not seem possible that the Congress could be persuaded to burden the Treasury with the expense involved in this plan for giving additional emolument to men who have long since received their full pay for the service rendered. It is measures such as this that seriously embarrass the effort to make provision for a proper military establishment. The expense incurred by such an appropriation is held to be a part of our enormous expenditure for military service on which members of Congress and misguided philanthropists are so fond of enlarging. And now it is proposed that we should include in that expenditure contributions to the support of men who are counted among our millionaires, and thousands of others who would scorn the suggestion that they are not able to earn a comfortable support for themselves and their families.

In the House on March 18, Mr. Chaney, in speaking on the Pension Bill appropriating \$150,869,000, said:

"Compare these figures with the amount appropriated this session for the military and naval establishments of the government: The Army Appropriation bill appropriates this time \$85,007,566.56; the Naval Appropriation \$103,967,510.43; total for both establishments, \$188,975,076.99. The difference between the active military and naval needs of the government and what is paid out for pensions is \$38,106,076.99. The proposed widows' increase will reduce this difference to less than \$25,000,000. What a showing this is! And this, too, after having taken over the insular possessions and the guardianship of Cuba. The like of this is unknown in any other country in the world. The number of enlisted men in the Navy is 38,848. The Army embraces at this time, in all branches, 63,412 enlisted men. We have a moderate Navy and a small standing Army, and these establishments cost so little, comparatively, that we can afford, and do afford, to pay to the country's aged defenders of the years ago a helpful sum to make their hands easy and their hearts light as they approach the 'silent river.'"

A large part of the money spent in paying for service in past wars could be much better spent in providing for the wars of the future.

If this measure for a volunteer retired list is adopted in any form it will not be because of its merits, but because it appeals to the cupidity of a large body of ex-soldiers who are able to exert sufficient influence to control the action of Congress. Those who favor the measure wrong the noble spirit of self-sacrifice which led so many men in their unselfish youth to recognize the obligation every man is under to sacrifice his all for his country when the occasion calls for such a sacrifice. Why should those who have survived the Civil War until the present time be given this advantage over those who are no longer here to share it with them? Proper provision should no doubt be made for those whose present disability to earn a comfortable support may be traced to their military service of forty odd years ago, but this provision is already made by our liberal pension laws. With what reason can more be asked? Why should patriotic service be vulgarized by putting it into the scales to be weighed against mere dollars? The precedents of the War of the Revolution cited on behalf of this measure do not apply to the case of men who during their service in war were well paid and well provided for in every respect, and who, if in good health when discharged, were better equipped for the battle of life than if they had not seen such service.

The position of the officers of our Regular Army is entirely different inasmuch as they have not had and cannot have the opportunity given to the volunteers to make themselves independent of the support of the government. The volunteers received their full pecuniary reward up to the time they left the Service and since they left it they have established no claim for the additional pay they are now demanding. There has been no discrimination against them in favor of the Regulars such as the advocates of the Volunteer retired list claims.

We hope that the tie vote in the House Military Committee which prevented a favorable report on one of the Volunteer retirement bills will be changed into a unanimous vote against it.

Two of the four bills to which we refer, H.R. 304, and H.R. 16645, include enlisted men in their scope, and require service in war, of only one year, to secure the benefit of their provisions with one-fourth of the pay received at the time of discharge for each completed year of service "with credit." S. 1676 omits privates, and limits the benefits to Army officers who have served for eighteen months, not necessarily "with credit," and gives one-half pay at sixty-four and three-quarters at seventy, according to actual rank, the scale of pay to be that of the Regular Army, but not to exceed the full pay of a captain of Cavalry of the Regular Army. The last of these bills, H.R. 19250, includes in its provisions "surviving officers of the United States Volunteer Army, Navy and Marines of the Civil War, who shall have served as an officer or an enlisted man not less than two years." It gives three-fourths of the present Army pay according to actual rank, but not to exceed that of a captain of Cavalry.

#### WHAT ARE WE TO EXPECT OF THE MILITIA?

Officers of the Army and members of the organized Militia will find much interesting as well as instructive reading in the article on page 759 entitled "Lest We Forget." Now that a serious effort is being made to improve the Militia, and to establish it in effective relations to the Regular Army, it is well to have clearly before us the deficiencies in the state Militia which have made it heretofore in time of war as inefficient as it has been costly, allowing for such exceptions to this general rule as are indicated in our extracts from General Upton's work. Improvement has already been made in the conditions described by Upton, and officers at Washington who have given the matter consideration are hopeful that still greater improvement will be made in the future under existing and proposed legislation. We do not doubt the possibility of this if Congress will consent to be guided in its legislation by those who have given a close professional study to questions of which even the most intelligent member of Congress can have only a superficial knowledge. The doubt is whether the successors in office of the men who refused to give heed to the admonitions and advice of Washington and Knox, heroes of the war that gave us our independence, will

be any more respectful to the advice of our professional soldiers of to-day.

The project of General Knox was to form a national militia fully effective for war by passing a portion of the able-bodied male population through an annual course of military instruction at an age when such instruction was likely to be most effective and profitable. Congress refused or neglected to act upon this advice, but the stone which our builders refused has become the head stone of the corner. Twenty years later Prussia, under Schanhost and Stern, organized an army on similar lines to resist the aggressions of the Emperor Napoleon, as has been shown in a report on our militia laws made by J.A. General Davis, U.S.A., dated Oct. 18, 1901. The mighty German empire of to-day has its foundation in the scheme of military organization which Prussia adopted after our Congress had rejected it in spite of the advice of Washington and Knox.

The defects of our militia indicated by General Upton were better understood by these two men than by any other Americans, and Washington descends upon them at length in his public reports and his private letters. His attempts to secure action by Congress on a bill which would have corrected some of the defects was in vain, and the only result was the utterly absurd law concerning the militia which disgraced our statute books for more than a century. Again, an attempt is being made to establish our militia on a surer footing, and while we are not altogether hopeful of the result, we are prepared to accept, for the present at least, the judgment of our General Staff as to the possibilities before them.

The present effort to advance the efficiency of the Militia as a part of the Constitutional military establishment had its origin in two distinct, and at the same time rather widely separated sources—the General Staff and the organized Militia. The Dick Bill did much to strengthen the hands of the thoughtful and progressive officers of the Militia, and has operated to greatly increase the efficiency of the organized Militia, to which it specifically applies. Its good effects have been very sharply apparent. Joint encampments of instruction have been undertaken, and the work of each year has been such an improvement upon the year before as to have led to a serious study of the case from all points of view, so that it may now be broadly said that, as a result of joint camps, inspections and general instruction, the Army and Militia have been brought close together and are now working in perfect harmony.

Reduced to its lowest terms the question when regarded from the point of view of national defense is this: In the event of war our first line must be at least 250,000 men. One hundred thousand of these will come from the Regular Army. What shall be the source and composition of the remainder? Shall we try volunteers again, as we did in 1898? Shall the Militia regiments become volunteer regiments? One thing is clear. A considerable part of the force will be composed of officers and men who are now members of the organized Militia. In what shape shall they be taken into the service of the United States?

The new bill amending the Dick bill is the answer to the question. The General Staff is working now with a concrete, tangible force. Its officers are familiar to them, its composition, training and discipline, and its condition of equipment even is known. It takes part in joint operations and maneuvers. It shares Army training. When in camp it is brigaded and administered, and in great part is supplied as a part of the Army. Where and how, and under what circumstances can we get a better first line than this?

It is because we have sought in vain to answer this question, as have the officers of the General Staff, that we are disposed to encourage the attempt to transform the present Militia into an effective force, holding in reserve our objections, as they say in Congress, until it comes to the consideration of details. It is something to find the General Staff not only hopeful as to the result, but enthusiastic, as are the thoughtful, earnest officers of the organized Militia who are doing what they can to carry the scheme through. The organized Militia appears to be decidedly in favor of the measures undergoing discussion in Congress, and which are extended to advance the efficiency of the Regular Army. If the Militia are earnest for improvement, and will hold in check those whose ambition is for military honors and who have no zeal in improvement which involves hard work, they can accomplish much. In a report on the National Guard of Mississippi, Capt. E. G. Peyton, 18th U.S. Inf., says: "About twelve months will be required to put in the field a brigade or more of National Guard Infantry partially prepared to operate against a trained national enemy. The time necessary for the proper preparation of troops for field service under modern conditions of warfare is longer than it was a generation ago. \* \* \* As the attention of the modern citizen is being devoted to commercial pursuits, we should devote more time and money to the training of National Guardsmen, for it now requires practice and training to teach the modern soldier some of the fundamental principles of military art, which generations ago the citizen acquired naturally through instinct and environment."

Are the National Guardsmen who propose to hold themselves in readiness for war prepared to submit themselves to this training? Are they willing to place themselves when called into service under the guidance of those who make war a profession? These are the questions that must be answered satisfactorily if we are to escape in the future the melancholy experiences of the past described by General Upton.



## SIXTIETH CONGRESS.

The following bills have passed the Senate: S.R. 40, providing for the use of American ships in the transportation of material for the construction of the Panama Canal; S. 1036, for the relief of patentees and locators of military bounty land warrants, agricultural college land scrip, and surveyor-general's certificates; H.R. 15653, which recently passed the House, increasing the pension of soldiers' widows of the Civil, Mexican and Indian wars from \$8 to \$12 a month. The bill will add \$15,000,000 to the annual pension appropriations.

S. Con. Res. 46, authorizing the Secretary of War to make a survey of Galveston Harbor, with a view to its extension on a comprehensive plan, has passed the Senate.

H.R. 16143, to pay the claims of the Roman Catholic Church in the Philippines, has passed both Houses. Appropriates \$403,030.19.

Favorable report has been made in the Senate on S. 5065, for the purchase of additional land at Fort Sheridan, Ill.

S. 655, favorably reported in the Senate, is endorsed by the Quartermaster General, and authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to Richard A. Proctor the sum of \$300 for use of lands near Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., as a target range during the seasons of 1906 and 1907.

In the Senate, on March 12, Mr. Dick submitted an amendment proposing to strike out in the Army Appropriation Bill the proviso relating to trophies and medals authorized to be contested for only by the enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and the National Guard or organized militia of the several states, territories and the District of Columbia, intended to be proposed by him to the Army Appropriation Bill. Also an amendment proposing to appropriate \$1,000,000 for paying the expenses of the organized militia of any state, territory or the District of Columbia, which may be authorized by the Secretary of War to participate in such encampments as may be established for the field instruction of the troops of the Regular Army, etc. Mr. Taliaferro also submitted the same amendment, with reference to the militia. Mr. Frye submitted an amendment authorizing the President to appoint to the grade of major general on the retired list, and to commission as such any brigadier general of not less than thirty-five years' active service now borne on that list, etc., intended to be proposed by him to the Army Appropriation Bill. These amendments were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations makes a report with various amendments and a statement showing the changes recommended by the committee in the amount of the bill as passed by the House, the amount of the estimates for the fiscal year 1909, the amount of the House bill, the amount recommended by the committee, and the amount of the appropriations made by the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation act for the fiscal year 1908. Among the items of increase are these: Office of Auditor for Navy Department (net), \$700; Office of the Secretary of War, \$4,620; Signal Office, \$1,600; Office of the Quartermaster General, \$4,230; Office of the Commissary General, \$1,900; Office of the Surgeon General, \$2,182.

In the Senate on March 17 Mr. Hale presented a memorial of the Peace Association of Friends of Philadelphia, Pa., remonstrating against the great addition to the Navy involved in the plan of authorizing at once the construction of four new battleships and other cruisers and vessels for the United States Navy.

S. 1424, to increase the efficiency of the Medical Department, which passed the Senate Jan. 28, as published in our issue of Feb. 1, page 580, and was amended in the House Feb. 4, as noted in our paper of Feb. 8, page 604, passed the House on March 16 without further amendment. The Senate on March 17 disagreed to the House amendments to the bill, and the following were appointed as Senate conferees: Senators Warren, Scott and Taliaferro.

The following bills have passed the House: H.R. 18754, granting pension to Hiram K. Hazlett, late acting master, U.S.N., and H.R. 19101, granting pension to the widow of Brig. Gen. Henry S. Turrill; S. 626, granting a right of way through the Three Tree Point Military Reservation, Washington; H.R. 18689, authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish two condemned cannon to the city of Winchester, Va.; S. 4377, to carry into effect the international convention of Dec. 21, 1904, relating to the exemption in time of war of hospital ships from dues and taxes on vessels.

The Post-office Appropriation Act, which passed the House March 13, authorizes the Postmaster General to provide difficult or emergency mail service in Alaska, including the establishment and equipment of relay stations, in such manner as he may think advisable without advertising therefor: Provided, That no part of said sum shall be used to pay for the carrying in the mails any malt, vinous or spirituous liquors, or intoxicating liquors of any kind, or any cocaine or derivative thereof.

H.R. 17296, providing for the restoration of the motto "In God We Trust" on certain denominations of U.S. gold and silver coins, passed the House on March 16.

The House Military Committee has reported favorably the bill providing for a direct road from the end of the new highway bridge across the Potomac to Arlington. The new road is to be sixty feet wide and will cost \$75,000.

The House Naval Committee, in reporting favorably H.R. 6289, providing that Regular and Volunteer officers of the Civil War retired prior to June 29, 1899, on account of wounds or disabilities or after forty years' service, shall receive the same pay and allowances as officers in corresponding rank in the Army, offers an amendment making the provision apply from the passage of the act instead of from June 29, 1906. The report continues: "This bill provides for the relief of certain officers on the retired list above the grade of captain with Civil War records who have received no increase of pay, although in consequence of legislation subsequent to their retirement many officers their junior received advanced rank and increased pay on the retired list. The personnel act of 1899 provided for the promotion upon retirement of officers with Civil War records to the rank and retired pay of one grade above that held by them at the time of retirement and at the same time provided that there should be no increase of pay for officers on the retired list. This legislation produced the following condition: That officers with Civil War records retired after 1899 received an advance for Civil War service and excluded those officers with Civil War service retired prior to 1899. This bill promotes no one, but gives to these officers the pay of the rank they now hold corresponding to their present rank with Army officers. These officers are the oldest surviving

officers of the Civil War and who have been heretofore omitted in legislation which has greatly benefited their juniors in service." These views are thoroughly in accord with those of the Department.

The House Committee on Claims has favorably reported H.R. 5461, for the relief of Lawson M. Fuller, major, Ord. Dept., U.S. Navy, reported the same without amendment. Also S. 1729, for the relief of Alice M. Stafford, administratrix of the estate of Capt. Stephen R. Stafford.

H.R. 16620, authorizing the appointment of dental surgeons in the Navy, and which is the same as H.R. 4261, was favorably reported in the House on March 13. The bill provides for the appointment of thirty dental surgeons with rank and pay of acting assistant surgeons, and the report calls attention to the fact that the urgent need of dental surgeons in the Navy was emphasized by the Surgeon General of the Navy in his annual report for 1907.

The House Naval Committee report favorably the bill H.R. 14651, for the appointment and compensation of civilian professors and civilian instructors at the Naval Academy, notwithstanding the recommendation from the Navy Department for adverse action upon the bill. In his communication on the subject the Secretary of the Navy said: "While it is believed that the compensation allowed civilian professors at the Naval Academy could with propriety be increased, the department is not in favor of any measure which would tend toward rendering permanent the employment of civilian professors and civilian instructors, because it is deemed of the first importance that the midshipmen be instructed in all scientific and professional branches by officers of the Navy rather than by civilians—this instruction being never purely academic, but of such a nature that the idea of discipline necessarily runs through the course in every department of study."

The House Committee on Claims have reported with amendment H.R. 2952, for the relief of Chaplain Henry Swift, 13th Inf., U.S.A. The bill provides for an appropriation of \$1,231.98, being payment in full for all losses of personal property incurred by him by reason of the wreck of the U.S. chartered transport Morgan City in the Inland Sea of Japan on or about Sept. 1, 1899. The amendment calls for a schedule of losses and affidavit from him, such schedule to be approved by the Secretary of War.

H.R. 7620, to establish a naval militia, has been favorably reported in the House; S. 6028, to provide for regulation of regattas and marine parades, which passed the Senate March 12; S.R. 28, authorizing the Secretary of War to donate certain cannon, etc., to the State of New Hampshire; also S. 653, to authorize commissions to issue in the cases of officers of the Army retired with increased rank; also H.R. 7578, providing for the purchase of three new steam colliers, which has been under consideration by the naval affairs committee. The amount to be paid for same has been amended and is now limited to \$525,000 apiece.

H.R. 5461, to reimburse Capt. Lawson M. Fuller, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., for reimbursement for value of personal property lost by the sinking of the steamer Morgan City in the Inland Sea of Japan in September, 1899, amounting to \$1,325.35, has been favorably reported in the House.

The Assistant Secretary of the Navy and the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation have appeared before the House Committee in favor of the proposition to purchase the land belonging to the Jamestown Exposition.

Secretary Taft has recommended the purchase of 32,000 instead of 10,000 acres of land adjoining the Chickamauga National Park, to be used as troop maneuvering grounds, so that the grounds may be big enough for brigade maneuvers. He urged the desirability of obtaining maneuvering grounds also in the northeast and on the Pacific coast.

In urging the adverse action upon the bill H.R. 17214, for the relief of Harry Kimmell, a commander on the retired list, the Navy Department concurs in the views of the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, which says: "The Bureau is firmly of the opinion that it is inadvisable to restore to the active list of the Navy officers who have been retired. The occasional benefits of such restoration by special legislation are more than offset by the discontent of the officers who generally lose numbers and position on the list in coming back and by the unrest that is engendered among those over whom the officers so restored are put. To restore an officer to the active list who has avoided some of the disagreeable services of the Navy by retirement and to place him above the other officers who have been compelled to perform such duties is certain to be the cause of a great deal of discontent, which will more than offset any advantages that may accrue from such retirement. As in the present case, the officer seeking restoration to the active list in a command grade after being on the retired list for nearly three years and consequently missing the active duty afloat in the lower grade has failed to receive just that amount of experience and disqualifies him to that extent for the responsibilities of a command afloat. At the present time, when the improvements in naval armament are progressing so very rapidly, this period amounts to a great deal in an officer's career."

The following have been appointed as visitors to Military and Naval Academies: To the Military Academy, Mr. Capron, Mr. Chaney and Mr. Sherwood; to the Naval Academy, Mr. Sterling, Mr. Bates and Mr. Watkins. Bills before Congress appear on page 775.

## THE FORTIFICATION BILL.

The Fortification Bill, H.R. 19355, which was reported March 16 in the House from the Committee on Appropriations, makes appropriations as follows: Gun and mortar batteries, \$300,000; modernizing old emplacements, \$165,261.36, unexpended balance of appropriation for pneumatic dynamite batteries; fire-control stations and accessories, \$270,256; current for power and lighting, \$100,000; land for sites, \$100,000; searchlights for harbors, \$210,000; preservation and repair of fortifications, \$225,000; wall for Fort Moultrie, S.C., \$125,000; to protect the Pensacola batteries from floods, \$59,350; repair and restoration of defenses of Mobile, Ala., and protection of sites, \$589,500; plans, \$5,000; tools, etc., for electric light and power plants, \$44,500; sea walls and embankments, \$35,000; structures for torpedo defense, \$15,000; submarine mines and accessories, \$175,000; fire control installation, \$50,000; machine and automatic guns, \$40,000; mountain, field and siege cannon, \$300,000; ammunition, \$160,000; seacoast cannon, \$273,000, besides \$96,886.99 unexpended balances from the Acts of 1902 and 1905; ammunition for seacoast cannon, \$325,000; ammunition, sub-caliber tubes and other accessories for seacoast artillery practice, \$450,000; mobile artillery, \$50,000; ammunition, sub-caliber tubes and other accessories for mountain, field and siege artillery practice, \$90,000; seacoast artillery, \$400,000; alteration

of 3 2-10-inch material to rapid fire field, \$60,000; Proving Ground, Sandy Hook, N.J., \$74,900; submarine mines and continuing torpedo experiments, \$310,000; torpedo planter, \$75,000. In insular possessions: Construction of seacoast batteries—Hawaiian Islands, \$400,000; Philippine Islands, \$954,000; electric plants—Hawaiian Islands, \$20,000; Philippine Islands, \$115,000; fire-control stations and accessories connected with the use of coast artillery, \$243,000; searchlights—Hawaiian Islands, \$47,500; Philippine Islands, \$180,000; submarine mines and accessories, Hawaiian Islands, \$70,000; torpedo planter for Hawaiian Islands, \$175,000; sites in the Philippine Islands, \$5,000; seacoast cannon for coast defense, \$704,000; ammunition for same, \$50,000; alteration and maintenance seacoast artillery, \$5,000; submarine mines and necessary appliances for closing the channels leading to the principal seaports of the Hawaiian and Philippine Islands, \$200,000; Board of Ordnance and Fortification, \$50,000. The total amount appropriated by the bill is \$8,210,611, whereas the estimates for 1909 were \$38,443,954.36. The appropriation for 1908 was \$6,898,011.

## STATUS OF THE ARMY MEDICAL BILL.

With the passage by the House, March 16, of the bill S. 1424, "to increase the efficiency of the Medical Department of the United States Army," a further step has been taken toward the enactment of that important measure. Several amendments were added to the bill in the House, however, and consequently it will have to be referred to a conference committee. The bill as it passed the Senate was published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL Feb. 1, page 580, and the amendment added by the House were published in our issue of Feb. 8, page 604. One amendment provides that the Medical Corps shall have fourteen colonels instead of sixteen, twenty lieutenant colonels instead of twenty-four, and one hundred majors instead of one hundred and ten. The provision relating to officers found disqualified for promotion for reasons other than physical disability is amended so as to read:

"If the unfavorable finding of the examining board is concurred in by the board of review, the officer reported disqualified for promotion shall, if a first lieutenant or captain, be honorably discharged from the Service with one year's pay; and if a major, shall be debarred from promotion and the officer next in rank found qualified shall be promoted to the vacancy. Before this amendment was added the words 'or lieutenant colonel' appeared after the words 'if a major.' The following was added to Sec. 7: 'Provided further, That any contract surgeon not over twenty-nine years of age at date of his appointment as contract surgeon shall be eligible to appointment to the Regular corps.' To section 8 the following was added: 'And provided further, That any officer of the Medical Reserve Corps who is subject to call and who shall be ordered upon service as herein provided, and who shall be unwilling and refuse to accept such service, shall forfeit his commission.'"

Prior to the passage of the bill by the House an interesting debate took place. Mr. Young spoke earnestly in favor of the measure, declaring that it would give the Army a medical corps capable of preventing any repetition of the experiences of the camp at Chickamauga during the Spanish war. "You all know," he said, "that a medical officer was in command there, than whom, perhaps, no man stood higher in the medical profession of this country. Yet the conduct of that camp in its sanitation could hardly have been worse. It was a disgrace to the American Army; it was a disgrace to the American nation. Many men died there whose lives ought to have been preserved."

Mr. Mann, opposing the bill, quoted Col. William C. Gorgas, Med. Dept., U.S.A., Chief Sanitary Officer of the Panama Canal Zone, as having stated before the Committee on Appropriations that with a population in the canal territory about equal to the Army, only about one hundred and ten medical officers were needed, "and their efficiency is far greater than the efficiency in the Medical Corps of the Army has been." "Yet here," the speaker continued, "is a proposition to put into the Army four hundred and fifty medical officers, one hundred and fifty of whom will never have anything to do with the patients or ill men of the Army—one hundred and fifty men of high rank. It is a proposition merely to create one hundred and fifty officers of high rank in order to have nice comfortable berths to which to promote men. These are not the men who give medical attention. They are not the ones who wait upon the sick or take care of the men in time of war in the field. They are the places created above, to cause, as it is said, an incentive to men to come into the Army."

Mr. Young interrupted, asking if Mr. Mann was not aware that even with this change in the law there will be less chance of promotion in the Medical Corps than in any other corps of the Army. Mr. Mann replied that he did not so understand it. "On the contrary," he continued, "I am assured by officers of the line in the Army that this bill is notoriously unfair to them, and that if this bill goes through they will have the right to demand that they shall have increased pay or increased opportunities for promotion."

Mr. Young and Mr. Hull contended that Mr. Mann's statement was misleading. Mr. Hull's view being that the bill would help to equalize promotion in the various corps.

Mr. Hull made a vigorous speech in support of the bill, pointing out that it not only provided a needed flow of promotion, but also a larger measure of consideration for contract surgeons. Mr. Keifer spoke of the bill as one of the most important measures before Congress, "one fraught with great good for humanity and for the Army."

On a division of the House the bill passed by a vote of 126 to 15.

The bill as it now stands adds to the Medical Corps six colonels, eight lieutenant colonels, forty majors, and increases the assistant surgeons with rank of first lieutenant and captain 240 to 300. One of the first encouraging effects of this legislation has been the increase during the past week of the inquiries and the applications from young physicians who desire to consider the question whether they will if they are qualified enter the military service. There are now twenty applications for the examination for the existing thirty vacancies. This examination will be held May 4. Almost before the successful candidates at this examination can be passed upon and commissioned, there will be twenty-eight more vacancies in the position of assistant surgeon, and an examination for these vacancies will be held in August. It is not likely that all the vacancies now existing will be filled from those who pass the coming examination in May, and there will be several vacancies to be added to the twenty-eight



in August. The new bill provides for one hundred and fourteen additions to the number of assistant surgeons in the coming four years at the rate of one-fourth each year. Thus this year there will be twenty-eight in this grade due to the bill and as many each year for 1909, 1910 and 1911.

#### PROPOSED INCREASE OF ARMY OFFICERS.

The Senate Military Committee has reported, without amendment, S. 2671, authorizing extra officers for the Army, published in our issue of Dec. 21, page 420. The report says:

"Your committee regards the passage of this bill as in the highest degree desirable. It will be observed by examination of the list of officers on detached duty given below that it is impossible materially to reduce these assignments. The total of officers on detached duty is 682. The number provided for in this bill is only 612, but this will be sufficient to relieve the present situation. We have reached the point now where the number of officers on duty with their companies has not only been brought to the lowest point compatible with safety, but even beyond it. At this moment there are many companies without any commissioned officers and there can be no question that this state of things is one cause of the increase in desertions. On the other hand, it is not possible, as has been said, materially to reduce the number of officers assigned to detached duty. Most of them are on the staff at West Point and at the military schools, and there they must remain in undiminished numbers, as it is impossible to carry on the schools without them. No increase of detachments is possible, and the result is that the states are deprived of suitable officers for the drill and instruction of their militia.

"Your committee is of the opinion that nothing is more important than the improvement of the militia and the maintenance of its drill and discipline at the highest point. This cannot be done without the presence of officers of the Regular Army, who ought always to be young and active men, thoroughly able to perform these arduous duties in the best possible way. If we would keep our Army properly officered, maintain our military instruction at the point at which it ought to be maintained, and give proper attention to the training and development of our militia, this bill, to remedy the present insufficiency of officers, is nothing less than an absolute necessity. These additional officers will all be required for active employment in time of peace, and if war necessitates an increase in the Army the corresponding increase of officers will not then be necessary, for those added by this bill to the existing force will all be immediately available.

The report contains a letter from the Assistant Secretary of War, in which he said: "The duties upon which detached officers are engaged are all necessary and useful, and in the main are of a military character, and calculated to exert a broadening influence upon the officers thus engaged. It goes without saying, however, that the details of company officers ought not to be so many as to interfere with the discipline and efficiency of their commands. Some commanding generals are of the opinion that this point has been reached, and that this condition of affairs contributes to a restlessness and dissatisfaction on the part of enlisted men which is not without its effect in the matter of desertions." An accompanying list from the Chief of Staff conveys the information that there are now 682 officers on detached duty as against 517 in 1905. "Go over the list with care," says the Chief of Staff, "and it will be seen that the detached service is important in nearly every instance, and, moreover, its nature is such that we cannot hope to dispense with it." Further, "The process of depletion cannot go on indefinitely. The jump from 517 in 1905 to 682 in 1907 means danger to the Army. It means that the discipline, the welfare, and the general efficiency of the Army are endangered and its current work, the task it is performing every day of the year and whose importance to the nation is but dimly realized by the average citizen, is likely to suffer. This bill would add 612 officers to the Army, and when all were detailed in accordance with the proportions as to rank required they would be distributed as follows among the grades: Thirty-six colonels, fifty-four lieutenant colonels, ninety majors, 162 captains, 144 first lieutenants and 126 second lieutenants."

#### DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER.

Burr Allen, a civilian employee of the Navy Department, having claimed pay for Sundays while en route to and from the Philippines, the Assistant Comptroller decides that there is no authority in law for such payments.

In the appeal of W. V. H. Rose, paymr., U.S.N., against the disallowance of the difference between old Navy sea pay and the sea pay of an officer of the Army of corresponding rank as on leave, the Comptroller finds that the pay officer was in a leave status, and the disallowance is disaffirmed.

The Comptroller, R. J. Tracewell, passing on the question whether a pay officer in certifying pay rolls of the Marine Corps should insert after the words "Certified correct," the following: "to the best of my knowledge," holds that there is no sanction for the use of the additional words, and that the pay officer must certify definitely and in a specific and unqualified manner.

In the case of the disallowance of pay as battalion adjutant for the period of a year and a month to 1st Lieut. Jesse F. Dyer, of the Marine Corps, on the ground that the President or the Secretary of the Navy had not by order organized the battalion in question, the Comptroller decides that the officer is entitled to the pay in question.

It was held by the Comptroller in a decision of Jan. 29, 1908, that William Janney, a mate who had been advanced under the Navy Personnel Act to the rank of the lowest grade of warrant officer, was entitled, upon such advancement, to the retired pay of a warrant officer in the lowest pay grade. The same ruling is now applied in the case of James Hill, mate, U.S.N., retired. The matter being before Congress, it will receive no further consideration until Congress acts. The Comptroller says: "When a retired mate advanced under Sec. 11 of the Personnel Act or the Act of June 29, 1906, has been receiving seventy-five per centum of his sea pay, in addition to seventy-five per centum of his sea pay, amounting as it does to more than the retired pay of a warrant officer in the lowest pay grade, he should be allowed the retired pay and allowances of a mate as therefor, because the acts providing for advancement do not in any event contemplate a reduction of compensation."

The Assistant Comptroller of the Treasury, L. P. Mitchell, has authorized the payment of disallowed claims of Major F. H. Phillips, disbursing officer of the Tennessee militia, amounting to \$1,561, vouchers for the same having been furnished by the governor of the state. He holds that the payment by Paymr. J. W. Morse, U.S.N., of the sum of \$140, honorable discharge gratuity to James Delaney, gunner's mate, second class, the Assistant Comptroller holds that the amount was not due the man, as he re-enlisted one day too late, the four months' period within which he must enlist to get the pay begin-

ning the day after the expiration of his previous enlistment. He decides that continuous service pay, re-enlistment pay and foreign additional pay may be paid to Pat Howe, private, Co. E, 16th Inf., from the appropriation for the Army for 1908, with the exception of the amount of \$132, for which authority must be had from Congress, the claim having accrued in 1905.

#### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Navigators on Long Island Sound will be pleased to learn that at the Cabinet session, March 6, in Washington, D.C., the War Department, Treasury Department and Department of Commerce and Labor agreed to recommend to Congress the appropriation for improving the life-saving facilities at Point Judith, practically assuring the success of the efforts which have been made by Rhode Island organizations toward this end. The improvements desired are the following: The building of a landing place in the shelter of the shore arm breakwater with a view of facilitating the landing of passengers, crews and cargoes of vessels in distress and for the lifeboats of the Point Judith service. Lights at the ends of the breakwaters, with range lights on shore; also a prominent lighthouse with a fog horn on the apex of the main, or V-shaped, breakwater. A breakwater from the shore on the westerly side of the harbor toward the present westerly end of the V-shaped breakwater, leaving an entrance to the harbor on the west between the new breakwater and the present main breakwater. That shoal spots in the harbor and boulders that would interfere with navigation be removed. That the advisability of adding five feet to the height of the shore arm breakwater have careful consideration.

Mr. Fred T. Jane, the English naval expert and author of "Jane's Fighting Ships," in response to an inquiry from the Los Angeles Examiner for an expression of his opinion as to American naval needs on the Pacific, on March 12 cabled the following: "I believe a strong, permanent fleet is essential. A weak, undefended coast would tempt Japan unduly into a race war, and the result would be a world calamity. A strong American Pacific fleet is the only guarantee of peace. Russia's defeat was due to a weak Pacific fleet. America cannot afford a Tsushima, which attempts at reinforcement might well mean."

The United Service Magazine, London, is publishing a series of articles by "Captain A.N.," entitled "The Coming Struggle for Sea Power," "The War of Secession (1861-1865)." The last instalment in the number for March is on "Farragut's Operations in the Lower Mississippi."

The Relief is the first Navy hospital ship of any nation to go into commission in time of peace. Says a correspondent of the New York Herald, "When I asked for the commanding officer, I was told to 'go right up to his room. You'll find it just about the bridge. But say, wait a minute. Would you mind telling me what you want? You see we have two commanding officers.' However, on board the Relief it will not be the fault either of the seamen or engineers' force if the career of the Relief provides the Bureau of Navigation with any reason for dissatisfaction." As to facilities: "The operating room is a surgeon's dream, and is calculated to inspire in the layman an immediate desire to take chloroform and allow the medical officers to go as far as they please. Adjoining the operating room is an X-ray outfit, with photographic plant and dark room. The wards are especially inviting. The ventilation and heating throughout the ship are under scientific control. The Relief has a powerful refrigerating plant and facilities for cold storing a large supply of fresh provisions. There is a dentist's office and there is an embalming outfit, and what the undertaker calls 'the swellest ice chilled morgue west of Chicago.' On the Relief is a field hospital fully equipped and capable of caring for 3,000 men, and on the upper deck is the ward for contagious diseases, enclosed within canvas walls, all openings carefully screened to exclude mosquitoes. As regards the crew, the majority of the men have served in the Navy. They prefer the auxiliary service because of the better pay, and show the same respect for the authority of the navigator or chief engineer that they would to the commissioned officers on a warship." The Herald publishes conspicuously in connection with this article, the "Rules (not) for Navigating Hospital Ships," as they appeared in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Feb. 15, page 624.

In his testimony before the Electric Boat Committee of the House of Representatives Lawrence Spear stated that Representative Hobson, whom he had known for twenty-two years, had misunderstood him if he supposed that he had offered to influence Hobson's appointment on the Naval Committee in his charge for services to the Electric Company. Mr. Spear had inquired whether Mr. Hobson expected to be appointed to the Naval Committee and Mr. Hobson had said he was a candidate. Mr. Spear said he would be glad to help him in any way he could and Mr. Hobson had replied that he did not want help, that it would injure him to have any influence of the company exerted in his behalf. Mr. Spear denied that he had held out to Mr. Hobson any suggestion that he could assist Mr. Hobson in securing assignment to the Committee on Naval Affairs. Mr. Spear told the committee that he had no influence with Speaker Cannon, had never had any correspondence with him, and in fact had not to his knowledge ever seen the Speaker. Spear was in the Naval Academy with Hobson and with him in the Construction Corps of the Navy, from which Spear resigned July 1, 1902. Mr. Hobson consequently contradicted Mr. Spear.

Charles M. Schwab and F. S. Meiggs, general manager of the Bethlehem Steel Company, called upon Secretary of the Navy Metcalf to request the co-operation of the Navy Department to prevent the steel company from reducing its force of skilled workmen by ordering armor plate and projectiles to keep their steel plant busy.

Henry Reuterdaahl is quoted as urging that our fleet should remain in the Pacific, saying: "The latest reason given in Washington for the fleet's return is that the home journey would show Europe our real naval strength. This, to be polite, is pure moonshine. Europe knows well enough. In the ports of South America the admiralities of the great Powers have had observers stationed to find out the condition of our ships. The German cruiser Bremen came to Rio for this particular purpose. The British have been harbor mates with our fleets in the East; know what we are made of. The fact of sixteen ships steaming 13,000 miles without any extra stops is proof enough, anyway. With the fleet once in the Atlantic it would take two months to steam back to the Pacific. In the meantime the command of the sea is not ours, and during two months many things may happen

distasteful to our national pride. The country does not want war, and the surest way to avoid it is to keep the fleet where it is. The five Connecticut, the five Georgias, the three ships of the Maine class would with the eight armored cruisers give us the command of the Pacific. The Kearsarge, Kentucky, Illinois and Alabama could well be sent back.

Repairs to the monitor Arkansas at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., are practically finished, and she is ready to return to Annapolis as a practice vessel for the naval cadets. Repairs in progress on the old frigate Hartford, also attached to the Naval Academy, will be finished about the middle of April. Minor repairs to the torpedo-boat Talbot have been finished. Repairs now in progress on the Stringham will be completed about the middle of April.

The U.S.S. Farragut, Davis and Fox have been ordered placed in commission at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. The Rowan has been ordered placed in commission at the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. The Barry has been ordered placed out of commission at the naval station, Cavite, P.I. The Bainbridge has been ordered placed in commission at the naval station, Cavite, P.I. The New Hampshire was delivered at the navy yard, League Island, Pa., on March 14, 1908.

Estimates are being prepared at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., with a view of putting the battleship Iowa in full commission.

The residents of New Zealand want the Atlantic Battleship Fleet, in command of Admiral Evans, to visit that island on its way around the world. An invitation has been extended by the Premier of New Zealand and reached the State Department the past week. It would be an easy diversion of the direct route of the battleships from Pago Pago, Samoa, to stop at Auckland on their way to Sydney and Melbourne, but whether or not that will be done will be determined later by the Navy Department.

Successful stability tests were made by the submarine boat Lake near Bridgeport, Conn., March 17, under the supervision of Capt. Adolph Marx, Comdr. C. C. Marsh and Naval Constr. D. W. Taylor, U.S.N. Capt. Simon J. Lake, inventor of the craft; Lieut. G. W. S. Caste, U.S.N., of the submarine Shark, and Ensign P. P. Bassett, U.S.N., of the Porpoise, were also among those present. Thirteen persons in all were on board. Captain Lake demonstrated that when the Lake was submerged she could sink on an even keel and did not dive bow first. The vessel was sunk at three depths—ten, twenty and thirty feet—and while submerged ran two miles. She was sunk to thirty feet in two minutes and twenty-eight seconds, and during these tests the men were able to walk to and fro in the vessel without any difficulty. The trial began at half-past eight o'clock a.m., and was concluded at half-past one p.m. The Lake, counting the two miles traversed beneath the surface, had gone eight miles in all. Captain Marx and other members of the board said they were well satisfied with the way in which the boat responded to the tests. Captain Lake declared that the Lake could be submerged on an even keel under any conditions. The tug Nina acted as a tender during the trial.

The U.S.S. Birmingham has if anything exceeded expectations in her trial tests over the Rockland course. In the 4-hour speed test she made 24,325 knots an hour. This is not up to the Chester's speed, which was 26.52 knots an hour. In the 24-hour run the Birmingham made 22,665 knots when she was expected to make between 22.5 to 23.5 knots. Her endurance at this speed was calculated to be 3,000 miles, which would take her across the Atlantic. Her 24-hour endurance run was made at 12.28 knots an hour and her radius was fixed at 8,000 miles. This is about ten per cent. below that of the Chester. Of the latter ship it was remarked by officers on the trial board that she could have made the run from Norfolk around to Callao without coaling, but it is doubtful if anything like this is to be expected of the Birmingham. In the endurance run at high speed the Birmingham developed 16,766 horsepower, and turned off for every ton of coal burned 2.48 knots. Thus in all her tests the boat came within the requirements placed in the contract. The trial board observed sufficient vibration to make a note of the fact while with the Chester there was no vibration. This is a consideration that has importance in connection with the efficiency of the marksmanship of her crew. Now that the Chester and the Birmingham have been tested, there is a livelier interest than ever in the comparative merits of the three scouts that have recently been attracting attention. The Birmingham was built at the Fore River Shipyards, where the Salem also is practically now at the point of completion. The latter is provided with Curtis turbines and she has before her the task of trying to beat both the Birmingham and Chester in their speed records.

The probability is strong that the Lake Submarine Boat Company will be given another contract for the construction of a large submarine. This was the purpose of the trial made the past week of the remodeled Lake boat by a special board, consisting of Capt. Adolph Marx, Comdr. C. C. Marsh and Naval Constr. D. W. Taylor. The test took place in Long Island Sound off Black Rock harbor. The aim was to try the new boat on the points where she fell down in the great competitive trial with the Octopus last April at Newport, when the latter boat won and the larger part of the \$3,000,000 appropriated by Congress for submarines was awarded to the Electric Boat Company in contracts for new submarines. The Lake has since been improved in her submergence devices, the hydroplanes having been enlarged and strengthened, and the flat deck which was so plainly condemned by the former board has been done away with, and the hull deepened considerably. The party on board during the trial numbered thirteen: the first run was made at a depth below the surface of thirty feet and was kept up for half an hour. Two men were kept walking back and forth during the entire run to test the even keel of the boat. Tests at the depth of twenty and ten feet were also made. The rise from a depth of thirty feet was made in 2.28 minutes. The Secretary of the Navy has given the Lake Company a contract for a submarine which is designed to be the largest yet undertaken in this country. There is money enough on hand for the construction of another boat, and it is not unlikely from the result of the trial the past week that another contract will be let.

Secretary Metcalf has selected Rear Admiral Goodrich to investigate the operations of the various bureaus at the navy yards on the Atlantic coast. The Admiral last fall offered suggestions as to improvement of the conditions at the New York yard.

A fire broke out on the U.S.S. Monongahela, the station-ship at Guantanamo, Cuba, on March 17, said to have been caused by sparks from signal rockets. The vessel burned so rapidly that the men were driven from the pumps and obliged to abandon her. No one was injured. Lieut. Comdr. Clark D. Stearns, commanding the Monon-



gahela, says in a report that the ship burned like a tinder box, making efforts to save her out of the question. The Monongahela was one of the ships under Farragut which passed the Mobile forts under heavy fire on Aug. 5, 1864. She was built in 1862 as a sloop at League Island. The U.S.S. Newark, now at New York, will take her place as a station ship.

The new U.S. battleship New Hampshire, with Capt. C. McR. Winslow in command, was placed in commission at the League Island Navy Yard, Pa., March 19, with the usual ceremonies. She will be taken to the yard of the New York Shipbuilding Company, at Camden, N.J., in a few days, where the work still to be done on the turrets will be completed.

In view of the disorder at Port au Prince the United States decided to send a gunboat from Guantanamo, Cuba, to patrol the Haytian coast to protect the lives and property of American citizens. Orders were sent by Secretary of the Navy Metcalf March 16 to Guantanamo directing that a vessel be despatched to Port au Prince.

The following bids were opened March 19 for equipment for the power plant at the Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, North Chicago, Ill.: Standard Engineering Corporation, Philadelphia, \$127,067; Downey & Kruse Co., Milwaukee, \$129,117; E. J. McDonough, Chicago, \$130,000; D'Oliver Engine Co., Philadelphia, \$131,800; Falkenau Electrical Construction Co., Chicago, \$150,000; W. H. Schott, Chicago, \$154,823; Thomas & Smith, Chicago, \$155,383; Jos. McWilliams Co., Louisville, Ky., \$150,408; C. L. de Muralt, New York, \$161,480; The Chaffer Co., Cleveland, \$163,378; The Arnold Co., Chicago, \$170,000; L. H. Nielsen Co., Pittsburg, \$176,000.

## THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—Victor H. Metcalf.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Truman H. Newberry.

Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Brig. Gen. George F. Elliott.

### VESSELS OF U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

#### ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, Commander-in-Chief.

The mail address of the battleship fleet, and of the Yankton, Culgoa, Glacier and Panther and other vessels stationed at points in the Pacific should be addressed "Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal. Mail must be prepaid with domestic postage, and must bear the name of the ship for which it is intended.

#### First Squadron.

Rear Admiral R. D. Evans, commanding.

#### First Division.

CONNECTICUT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Evans.) Capt. Hugo Osterhaus. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

KANSAS, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Charles E. Vreeland. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

LOUISIANA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Richard Wainwright. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

VERMONT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. William P. Potter. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

#### Second Division.

Rear Admiral William H. Emory, Commander.

GEORGIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Emory.) Capt. Henry McCrea. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

VIRGINIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Seaton Schroeder. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

NEW JERSEY, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. William H. H. Southerland. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

RHODE ISLAND, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Joseph B. Murdoch. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

#### Second Squadron.

Rear Admiral Charles M. Thomas, Commander.

#### Third Division.

MINNESOTA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Thomas.) Capt. John Hubbard. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

OHIO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Charles W. Bartlett. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

MAINE, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Giles B. Harber. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Greenleaf A. Merriam. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

#### Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Charles S. Sperry, Commander.

ALABAMA (flagship of Rear Admiral Sperry), 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. Ten Eyck D. W. Veeder. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

ILLINOIS, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. John M. Bowyer. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

KENTUCKY, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Walter C. Cowles. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

KEARSARGE, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Hamilton Hutchins. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

#### Second Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Comdr. Hutch I. Cone, Flotilla Commander.

Send mail for flotilla to Pacific Station, via San Francisco.

#### Flotilla Itinerary.

Tentative itinerary of flotilla: Leave Panama March 21; arrive Acapulco March 28, leave April 2; arrive Magdalena Bay April 6.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Hutch I. Cone. Arrived March 14 at Panama.

HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Alfred G. Howe. Arrived March 14 at Panama.

HULL (destroyer). Lieut. Frank McCommon. Arrived March 14 at Panama.

LAWRENCE (destroyer). Ensign Ernest Frederick. Arrived March 14 at Panama.

TRUXTON (destroyer). Lieut. Charles S. Kerrick. Arrived March 14 at Panama.

STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. Julius F. Hellweg. Arrived March 14 at Panama.

ARETHUSA (supplyship). Comdr. Albert W. Grant. Sailed March 15 from Callao, Peru, for Panama.

#### Fleet Auxiliaries.

ABARENDA (collier), merchant complement. George W. Worley, master. At the navy yard, New York.

AJAX (collier), merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. Sailed March 16 from Callao, Peru, for Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

BRUTUS (collier), merchant complement. George McDonald, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

CAESAR (collier), merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. At the navy yard, New York.

CULGOA (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. John B. Patton. Arrived March 13 at San Diego, Cal.

FORTUNE (tender). Lieut. Edwin H. Dodd. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

GLACIER (supplyship). Comdr. William S. Hogg. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

HANNIBAL (collier), merchant complement. Albert B. Randall, master. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

NAVAJO (tender). At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Placed in commission March 17.

NERO (collier), merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa.

PANTHER (repair ship). Comdr. Valentine S. Nelson. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

RELIEF (hospital ship). Surg. Charles F. Stokes. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

STERLING (collier), merchant complement. Gustav E. Peterson, master. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Walter R. Gherardi. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

#### PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral James H. Dayton, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail for war vessels stationed at points in the Pacific addressed to the person, with the name of the ship and "Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal."

#### First Division.

WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Dayton.) Capt. Alexander McCrackin. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Edmund B. Underwood. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Chauncey Thomas. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Frank A. Wilner. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

#### Second Division.

Rear Admiral Uriel Seebre, commander.

TENNESSEE, A.C., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Seebre.) Capt. Thomas B. Howard. Arrived March 16 at San Pedro, Cal.

CALIFORNIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Vincendon L. Cottman. Arrived March 16 at San Pedro, Cal.

SOUTH DAKOTA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Charles E. Fox. Arrived March 13 at San Diego, Cal.

WASHINGTON, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Austin M. Knight. Arrived March 16 at San Diego, Cal.

#### Third Division.

Rear Admiral William T. Swinburne, Commander.

CHARLESTON, P.C., 14 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Swinburne.) Comdr. Frank E. Beatty. Arrived March 13 at San Francisco, Cal.

MILWAUKEE, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Charles A. Gove. Arrived March 13 at San Francisco, Cal. Has been ordered to Bremerton to be placed in reserve.

ST. LOUIS, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Nathaniel R. Usher. Arrived March 13 at San Francisco, Cal. Has been ordered to Bremerton to be placed in reserve.

#### Fourth Division.

ALBANY, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Henry T. Mayo. At San Diego, Cal.

YORKTOWN, G., 6 guns. Comdr. James H. Glennon. Arrived March 10 at San Francisco, Cal.

#### Third Squadron.

Rear Admiral Joseph N. Hemphill, commander.

#### First Division.

CHATTANOOGA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Roy C. Smith. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Walter McLean. At Shanghai, China.

DENVER, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William B. Caperton. At Hong Kong, China.

GALVESTON, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Ben. W. Hodges. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

#### Second Division.

Rear Admiral Joseph N. Hemphill, Commander.

RAINBOW, 6 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Hemphill.) Comdr. Edward E. Wright. At the naval station, Cavite.

CALLAO, G., 1 gun. Lieut. Guy Whitlock. At Canton, China.

CONCORD, G., 6 guns. Comdr. James H. Sears. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

HELENA, G., 8 guns. Comdr. Richard M. Hughes. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

SAMAR, 2 guns. Ensign Reed M. Fawell. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

VILLALOBOS, G., 2 guns. Lieut. James H. Comfort. Cruising on the Yangtze river.

WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Comdr. William R. Rush. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

#### Vessels in Reserve.

MONADNOCK, M., 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Marcus L. Miller. In reserve at the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

MONTEREY, M., 4 guns. Lieut. David W. Todd. In reserve at the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

#### Tugs.

PISCATAQUA. Chief Gun. Charles B. Babson. Cavite, P.I.

WOMPATUCK. Btsn. Thomas F. Greene. Olongapo, P.I.

#### First Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Frank R. McCrary, Flotilla Commander.

CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Lieut. Frank R. McCrary. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Out of commission at the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

BARRY (destroyer). Ensign Joseph V. Ogan. In reserve at the naval station, Olongapo, P.I. Ordered placed out of commission.

DALE (destroyer), 2 tubes. Ensign George V. Stewart. In reserve at the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

DECATUR (destroyer). Ensign Chester W. Nimitz. In reserve at the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

#### Fourth Torpedo Flotilla.

PERRY (destroyer). Lieut. Edgar B. Larimer. Arrived March 12 at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PREBLE (destroyer). Lieut. Frederick N. Freeman. Arrived March 17 at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

#### Fleet Auxiliaries.

ALEXANDER (collier), merchant complement. Edward W. Hendricks, master. Sailed March 11 from Guam for Honolulu.

IRIS (collier), merchant complement. A. M. Whitton, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

JUSTIN (collier). Henry T. Meriwether, master. Arrived March 17 at San Pedro, Cal.

NANSHAN (collier), merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

POMPEY (collier), merchant complement. James Smith, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

SATURN (collier), merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. Arrived March 13 at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

#### VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

ARKANSAS, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Harry M. Dombagh. Arrived March 18 at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

BROOKLYN, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. John B. Collins. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Is in reserve.

BUFFALO, C.G., 6 guns. Comdr. Charles F. Pond. Arrived March 16 at San Diego, Cal. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns. Comdr. Robert M. Doyle. Sailed March 18 from Bahia, Brazil, for Santa Lucia, West Indies. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

The following is the tentative itinerary of the Chicago while en route to Hampton Roads: Arrive Santa Lucia April 16, leave April 21; arrive Hampton Roads April 28. The Chicago is now twelve days ahead of her itinerary.

DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Temple M. Potts. Arrived March 18 at Port au Prince, Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 2 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Thomas Washington. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

DUBUQUE, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Thomas S. Rogers. Arrived March 18 at Port au Prince, Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

EAGLE, C.G., 2 guns. Lieut. Comdr. George R. Marvell. Surging on the coast of Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

INDIANA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Is in reserve.

IOWA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there. Is in reserve.

LEBANON (collier), merchant complement. Jeremiah Merithew, master. Arrived March 14 at Hampton Roads, Va.

MARIETTA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. William J. Maxwell. Arrived March 18 at the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MAYFLOWER (despatch boat), 6 guns. Comdr. Thomas Snowden. Arrived March 18 at New Orleans, La.

MISSISSIPPI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. John C. Fremont. Arrived March 15 at the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

MONTGOMERY (torpedo experimental ship). Comdr. Edward Simpson. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

NEBRASKA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Reginald F. Nicholson. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

NEVADA, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Harry McL. P. Huse. Arrived March 2 at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

NEWARK, P.C., 12 guns. Comdr. Charles H. Harlow. To command. Ordered placed in commission at the navy yard, New York. Address there. Will be sent to Guantanamo to replace the Monongahela destroyed by fire.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Cameron McK. Winslow to command. Placed in commission March 19 at the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

OLYMPIA, P.C., 11 guns. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Thomas D. Griffin. At Gonaves, Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PEORIA. Btsn. Harold Olsen. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

POTOMAC (tug). Chief Btsn. Frederick Muller. At the naval station, San Juan, Porto Rico. Address there.

PREBLE, C.G., 13 guns. Comdr. Albert A. Ackerman. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

RELIEF (hospital ship). Surg. Charles F. Stokes. To sail from Mare Island, Cal., March 21, for Magdalena Bay.

SYLPH, C.G. Lieut. Comdr. Roscoe C. Bulmer. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John Hood. Cruising in West Indian waters. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

UNION (tug). Btsn. August Wohlman. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Ordered placed in commission April 1 at the navy yard, Puget Sound. Capt. Henry Morrell to command.

WOLVERINE, C., 6 guns. Comdr. Horace W. Harrison. At Erie, Pa. Address there.

#### Third Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Willis G. Mitchell, Flotilla Commander.

Send mail to the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.

PORTER, T.B. Lieut. Willis G. Mitchell. At St. Joseph Bay, Fla.

TINGEY, T.B. Lieut. James O. Richardson. At St. Josephs Bay, Fla.

DELONG, T.B. Lieut. Frank H. Sadler. At St. Josephs Bay, Fla.

THORNTON, T.B. Lieut. Charles A. Blakely. At St. Josephs Bay, Fla.

BLAKELY, T.B. Lieut. Thomas L. Osburn. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.

SCORPION, C.G., 6 guns. (Parent boat for flotilla). Lieut. Comdr. Charles M. Fahs. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.

#### FIRST SUBMARINE FLOTILLA.

Lieut. Guy W. Castle, Commander.

Send mail to the navy yard, New York.

PORPOISE. Ensign George C. Pegram. At the navy yard, New York.

SHARK. Lieut. Guy W. Castle. At the navy yard, New York.

PLUNGER. Ensign Prentiss P. Bassett. At the navy yard, New York.

NINA (tender). Chief Btsn. Stephen McCarthy. At the navy yard, New York.

#### SECOND SUBMARINE FLOTILLA.

Lieut. Charles E. Courtney, Commander.

Send mail to the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

HIST (tender). Lieut. Charles E. Courtney. At the naval academy, Annapolis, Md.

VIPER. Lieut. Donald C. Bingham. At the naval academy, Annapolis, Md.

CUTTLEFISH. Lieut. Edward J. Marquart. At the naval academy, Annapolis, Md.

TARANTULA. Lieut. Joseph F. Daniels. At the naval academy, Annapolis, Md.

#### RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

ANNAPOLIS, G., 6 guns (station ship). Capt. Charles B. T. Moore. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

ALLIANCE, sails, 4 guns (station and storeship). Comdr. George R. Salisbury. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CONSTELLATION (stationary trainingship). Comdr. William F. Fullam. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there. The Boxer, Cumberland and Reina Mercedes are auxiliaries to the Constellation.

FRANKLIN, R.S. Capt. Alfred Reynolds. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

HANCOCK (transport receivingship). Capt. Nathan E. Niles. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

INDEPENDENCE, R.S. Capt. John M. Robinson. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

LANCASTER, C., 8 guns, R.S. Capt. Albert G. Berry. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

MOHICAN, C., 6 guns (stationship). Lieut. Comdr. Marcus L. Miller. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

MONONGAHELA (storeship), 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Clark D. Stearns. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. The Monongahela was totally destroyed by fire on the night of March 17. The Newark will be placed in commission and sent to Guantanamo to replace the Monongahela.

PENSACOLA, R.S. Comdr. Edward E. Capehart. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there. The auxiliary to the Pensacola is the Philadelphia.



STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE, (Massachusetts Nautical Schoolship.) Address Boston, Mass.  
NEWPORT, G. (New York Nautical Schoolship). Foot of East 24th street, New York city.  
ST. MARY'S (auxiliary to the Newport). At New York city.

TUGS.

Accomac, Pensacola, Fla.  
Active, San Francisco, Cal.  
Allice, Norfolk, Va.  
Apache, New York.  
Chickasaw, New York.  
Choctaw, Washington.  
Hercules, Norfolk, Va.  
Iroquois, at Honolulu.  
Iwano, Boston, Mass.  
Massasoit, Key West, Fla.  
Mohawk, Norfolk, Va.  
Nodoc, League Island, Pa.  
Narketa, New York.  
Navajo, at Mare Island.  
Nezincot, Portsmouth, N.H.  
Oceola, Guantanamo, Cuba.  
Pawnee, Newport, R.I.  
Pawtucket, Puget Snd., Wash.

LIST OF VESSELS OUT OF COMMISSION.

Adams, at League Island.  
Amphitrite, at League Island.  
Arayat, at Cavite.  
Baltimore, at New York.  
Bennington, at Mare Isl., Cal.  
Boston, at Puget Sound.  
Castine, at Portsmouth, N.H.  
Celtic, at Boston, Mass.  
Cincinnati, at Mare Isl.  
Constitution, at Boston.  
Columbia, at League Island.  
Detroit, at Boston.  
Dixie, at League Island.  
Eagle, at Norfolk.  
Elcano, at Cavite.  
Florida, at Norfolk.  
Frolic, at Cavite.  
General Alava, at Cavite.  
Gloucester, at Portsmouth, N.H.  
Goldborough, at Puget Sd.  
Grampus, Mare Island, Cal.  
Hartford, at Norfolk.  
Hornet, at Norfolk.  
Katahdin, at League Isl.  
Leonidas, at Portsmouth, N.H.  
McKee, at Newport.  
Machias, at New York.  
Manila, at Mare Island, Cal.  
Marblehead, at Mare Island.  
Marblehead, at Cavite.  
Massachusetts, at New York.  
Miantonomoh, at League Isl.  
Mindoro, at Cavite.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate March 17, 1908.  
Promotions in the Navy.  
The following ensigns to be lieutenants (junior grade) in the Navy from Feb. 3, 1908, upon the completion of three years' service in present grade: Ralston S. Holmes, Fred H. Potet, Milton S. Davis, Charles E. Brillhart, James D. Willson, John Rodgers, Charles Belknap, Jr., and Daniel T. Ghent.  
The following lieutenants (junior grade) to be lieutenants from Feb. 3, 1908, to fill vacancies existing in that grade on that date: Ralston S. Holmes, Fred H. Potet, Milton S. Davis, Charles E. Brillhart, James D. Willson, John Rodgers, Charles Belknap, Jr., and Daniel T. Ghent.  
Carp. William O'Neill to be chief carpenter from Feb. 5, 1908, upon the completion of six years' service in present grade.  
Second Lieut. Joseph A. Rossell to be a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps from Feb. 25, 1908, vice 2d Lieut. William L. Burchfield, who failed to qualify for promotion and was suspended.

Pay Dir. Lawrence G. Boggs on the active list of the Navy, to be a pay director on the retired list with the rank of rear admiral from April 5, 1908, the date upon which he will be retired in accordance with the provisions of an Act of Congress approved June 29, 1906.

P.A. Paymr. David G. McRitchie to be a passed assistant paymaster with the rank of lieutenant from July 30, 1906.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate March 17, 1908.  
Promotions in the Navy.  
Lieut. Comdr. Reuben O. Bitler to be a commander from July 1, 1907.  
Lieut. Comdr. Joseph L. Jayne to be a commander from Jan. 3, 1908.  
Lieut. (Junior Grade) David Lyons to be a lieutenant from July 30, 1907.  
Capt. Melville J. Shaw to be a major in the Marine Corps from Jan. 1, 1908.

DEATHS IN THE NAVY.

William Thomas Carless, private, U.S.M.C., died March 5, 1908, while attached to the U.S. Marine Barracks, Annapolis, Md.  
Frederick Fay Crawford, apprentice seaman, died March 2, 1908, while a patient in the naval hospital, Newport, R.I.  
Robert Norwood Ewing, apprentice seaman, died March 6, 1908, while a patient in the naval hospital, Norfolk, Va.  
Leonard Jones, apprentice seaman, died Feb. 29, 1908, while a patient in the naval hospital, Norfolk, Va.  
William Walter Lowe, private, U.S.M.C., died Feb. 26, 1908, while attached to the U.S.S. Severn.  
George W. Weller, seaman, died Feb. 28, 1908, while a patient in the naval hospital, New Fort Lyon, Colo.

NAVY GAZETTE.

MARCH 13.—Lieut. J. E. Walker to the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba, sailing from New York, N.Y., on or about March 27, 1908.  
Surg. K. Ohnesorg detached duty U.S. Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., etc.; to the navy yard, League Island, Pa., duty on board that vessel when commissioned.  
War. Mach. E. J. Cuthrell, retired, placed on the retired list of officers of the Navy from March 11, 1908, in accordance with the provisions of Sec. 1453 of the R. S., retired, died at New York, N.Y., March 14, 1908.  
MARCH 14.—Lieut. C. P. Huff detached duty Milwaukee; to Yorktown.  
Ensign C. Belknap detached duty Maryland; to New Hampshire.  
Ensign C. S. Joyce detached duty St. Louis; to Yorktown.  
Ensign H. E. Kays detached duty West Virginia; to Yorktown.  
Ensign I. C. Johnson detached duty Yorktown; to temporary duty Milwaukee; thence to Wisconsin when commissioned.  
Ensign J. S. Woods detached duty Yorktown; to temporary duty St. Louis; thence to Wisconsin when commissioned.  
Ensign R. L. Irvine detached duty Yorktown; to California.  
Note.—Pharm. J. C. Martin, died at Washington, D.C., March 12, 1908.  
MARCH 15.—SUNDAY.  
MARCH 16.—Lieut. C. S. Bookwalter to Washington, D.C., March 23, 1908, examination for promotion; then report to Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, for further orders.

Passed Asst. Surg. R. W. Plummer detached duty Navy recruiting station, Chicago, Ill., etc., March 30, 1908; to Washington, D.C., April 1, 1908, examination for promotion; then wait orders.

Asst. Surg. A. B. Hayward detached duty U.S. Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C., etc.; to the Navy recruiting station, Chicago, Ill. Travel authorized.  
Act. Asst. Surg. G. C. Rhoades, F. P. W. Hough, L. W. McGuire and S. Bacon detached duty U.S. Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C., etc., and report to president Naval Examining Board, Washington, D.C., April 1, 1908, examination for appointment as an assistant surgeon in the Navy; then wait orders.

War. Mach. J. J. Corino detached duty works of Fore River Shipbuilding Company, Quincy, Mass., etc.; to Prairie.

MARCH 17.—Comdr. T. Snowden detached duty Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., etc.; to command the Mayflower.

Lieut. Comdr. C. T. Vogelgesang detached duty in command of Mayflower; to duty connection fitting out the Wisconsin and duty on board that vessel when commissioned.

Lieut. Comdr. C. L. Hussey detached duty Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., etc.; to duty connection fitting out the New Hampshire and duty on board that vessel when commissioned.  
Surg. F. E. McCullough detached duty naval station, Guam, L.I., etc.; to the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal.

Act. Asst. Surg. K. C. Melhorn, C. R. Morgan, J. A. Biello and B. F. Haines detached duty U.S. Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C., etc., and report to president naval examining board, Washington, D.C., April 1, 1908, examination for appointment as assistant surgeons in the Navy, then wait orders.

Pay Insp. L. Hunt to duty Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

Paymr. H. R. Insley to duty connection fitting out the Wisconsin and duty on board that vessel when commissioned.

P.A. Paymr. E. C. Guder detached duty navy yard, New York, N.Y., etc.; to duty connection fitting out the Idaho and duty on board that vessel when commissioned.

Prof. Math. A. Hall appointed a professor of mathematics in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant, from Feb. 26, 1908.

Paymr. Clk. F. E. Shute appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty naval station, Tutuila, Samoa.

Paymr. Clk. E. Cronin appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty connection accounts of the Indiana and Brooklyn.

MARCH 18.—Comdr. A. L. Key commissioned a commander in the Navy from Jan. 28, 1908.

Comdr. N. R. Usher detached duty in command St. Louis; to home and wait orders.

Comdr. W. W. Buchanan additional duty as inspector of ordnance, works, Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, Newport News, Va.

Lieut. R. E. Pope to the navy yard, League Island, Pa., duty connection fitting out Idaho and duty on board that vessel when commissioned.

Lieut. M. H. Simons detached duty navy yard, League Island, Pa., etc.; to ship connection fitting out Idaho and duty on board that vessel when commissioned.

Lieut. E. Rorschach commissioned a lieutenant in the Navy from July 30, 1907.

Lieut. J. S. Abbott commissioned a lieutenant in the Navy from Feb. 3, 1908.

Lieut. O. Hill commissioned a lieutenant in the Navy from July 30, 1907.

Ensigns L. Noyes, L. M. Atkins, E. B. Armstrong, A. L. Bristol, Jr., W. B. Decker, H. B. Riebe, J. H. Towers, G. B. Wright, H. M. Jensen, W. C. Barker, Jr., R. L. Lowman, H. Allen, W. L. Calhoun, J. P. Miller and A. J. Chantry, Jr., commissioned ensigns in the Navy from Feb. 13, 1908.

Chap. W. H. I. Reaney detached duty Hancock, navy yard, New York, N.Y., etc.; to Mississippi.

Capt. T. E. Backstrom commissioned a captain in the U.S. Marine Corps from Jan. 2, 1908.

First Lieut. C. McCauley placed on the retired list of officers of the U.S.M.C. from March 13, 1908, in accordance with the provisions of Secs. 1251 and 1622 of the Rev. Stat.

Note.—Carp. K. A. Mahony, U.S.N., retired, died at Chester, Pa., March 16, 1908.

MARCH 19.—Comdr. C. H. Harlow from navy yard, League Island, Pa.; to duty fitting out Newark and command of that vessel.

Comdr. J. A. Bell, retired, from naval station, San Juan; to home.

Lieut. R. T. Menner from navy yard, New York; to duty fitting out Newark, and duty as senior engineer officer of that vessel.

Lieut. J. E. Walker orders to naval station, Guantanamo, revoked; to duty fitting out Newark, and duty on that vessel as executive and navigator.

Lieut. D. Lyons to duty fitting out Newark, and duty on that vessel.

Lieut. L. S. Cox, Jr., from Hancock; to Newark.

Ensign J. S. Woods from Yorktown, and continue treatment at hospital, Mare Island.

C.A. Bonvillian commissioned an ensign from Feb. 13.

Passed Asst. Surg. R. B. Williams from Franklin; to the hospital, Philadelphia.

Passed Asst. Surg. W. W. Verner from training station, San Francisco; to the Wisconsin.

Passed Asst. Surg. J. J. Snyder from hospital, Philadelphia; to attendance Naval Medical School, Washington, for instruction.

Passed Asst. Surg. C. H. Delancy from navy yard, New York; to the Newark.

Asst. Surg. J. T. Miller from Naval Medical School, Washington; to the Franklin.

Asst. Surg. H. A. Garrison from Naval Medical School, Washington; to the hospital, Philadelphia.

Asst. Surg. M. E. Higgins and C. J. Holeman from Naval Medical School, Washington; to naval training station, San Francisco.

Pay Dir. W. W. Woodhull, retired, from naval station, New London; to home.

P.A. Paymr. R. Spear from navy yard, League Island; to the Newark.

Prof. Math. A. Hall to Naval Observatory, Washington.

Chief Bus. D. J. O'Connell from navy yard, New York; to the Newark.

Chief Gun. H. A. Davis from naval magazine, Fort Lafayette, N.Y.; to the Newark.

War. Mach. A. Gay from inspection duty, Shelby, Ohio; to the Newark.

War. Mach. A. A. Smith from works of New York Ship building Company, Camden, N.J.; to the Newark.

War. Mach. F. G. Sprengel from inspection duty, Brooklyn, N.Y.; to the Newark.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

MARCH 12.—Second Lieuts. John Poits and H. H. Utley detached U.S. Marine Barracks and School of Application, Annapolis, Md., to 1st Provisional Regiment, U.S. Marines, Cuba, to command marine barracks, naval station, New Orleans, La.

First Lieut. J. J. Meade detached 1st Provisional Regiment, U.S. Marines, Cuba, to U.S. Marine Barracks and School of Application, Annapolis, Md.

MARCH 13.—First Lieut. T. E. Backstrom detached headquarters, U.S.M.C., to recruiting duty, St. Louis, Mo.

MARCH 17.—Capt. L. M. Gulick granted two months' leave.

MARCH 18.—Second Lieut. L. W. T. Waller detached U.S. Marine Barracks and School of Application, Annapolis, Md., to marine barracks, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

First Lieut. R. O. Underwood detached U.S.S. Franklin, to command marine detachment of U.S.S. South Carolina.

First Lieut. G. Bishop, Jr., detached marine barracks, navy yard, League Island, Pa., to command marine detachment of the U.S.S. Franklin.

Leave for fourteen days, under exceptional circumstances, with permission to visit the U.S., is granted Capt. Frederick H. Delano, U.S.M.C., to take effect upon completion of the target practice of his company for the season of 1908. (March 6, A.C.P.)

Leave under exceptional circumstances, with permission to visit the United States, is granted 2d Lieut. William W. Buckley, U.S.M.C., to take effect upon the arrival in the United States of the transport scheduled to sail from Havana, Cuba, March 7, 1908, and to terminate upon the date of the departure from the United States of the transport scheduled to sail from Newport News, Va., to Havana, May 1, 1908. (March 3, A.C.P.)

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

MARCH 12.—2d Lieut. W. H. Munter detached from the Winona and ordered to the Itasca.

Chief Engr. H. F. Schoenborn ordered to proceed to Contesville, Pa., on inspection duty.

MARCH 13.—Capt. D. P. Foley ordered to proceed to Wilmington, Del., on official business.

MARCH 16.—2d Lieut. R. R. Waesche granted four days' leave.

MARCH 16.—Chief Engr. C. F. Nash, 1st Lieut. D. F. A. DeOtte and Constr. W. C. Bessellve, Jr., constituted a board to witness underway trial of launch Guide.

Constr. J. Q. Walton ordered to proceed to Baltimore, Md., on official business.

MARCH 17.—Capt. J. E. Reinburg granted fourteen days' leave.

Chief Engr. A. C. Norman commissioned a chief engineer.

Chief Engr. T. G. Lewton commissioned a chief engineer.

First Asst. Engr. J. W. Glover commissioned a first assistant engineer.

First Asst. Engr. G. W. David commissioned a first assistant engineer.

MARCH 18.—Chief Engr. J. R. Dally ordered to proceed to Chester, Pa., on inspection duty.

Revenue cutter No. 16, launched at Wilmington, Del., March 14, was named the Snohomish, in honor of the home county of Senator Pyles, of Washington, who was instrumental in getting the bill authorizing the construction of the vessel enacted.

Miss Swallow, granddaughter of Senator Pyles, was the sponsor of the ship and christened her as she slid from the stocks into the water. The name Snohomish was mentioned by the Senator when the Revenue Cutter officials requested him to select the name, and he was one of the party present at the launching of the vessel.

The Snohomish is a steel hull, single screw vessel of the tugboat type, and she is designed for service on the Pacific coast in the vicinity of Puget Sound, Washington.

The revenue cutter Thetis has returned to Seattle, Wash., having rescued the remaining eleven of the crew of the Satusma Maru, a Japanese schooner wrecked in Yakutat Bay, Alaska, on Nov. 5. The vessel was blown ashore at the base of the Malaspina glacier. Owing to the furious surf running it was not until January that Captain Fujii and four of his men managed to reach the outside and the government sent the Thetis to rescue the survivors. A bar about 100 yards from shore made the undertaking hazardous, owing to the gales that have been blowing all winter. The Thetis is under orders to return to Alaska to rescue thirteen survivors of the fishing schooner John F. Miller, said to be starving on Unimak Island.

The steamer Sylvia went on Sow and Pigs reef off Cuttyhunk Island, Mass., in the fog at 4:15 a.m., March 14, giving twenty-five of the forty passengers their second experience of shipwreck within three weeks. On board the Sylvia were twenty-two members of the crew of the British tramp steamer Beta and three of the crew of the British schooner Marjory J. Simmons. Captain Reed, of the U.S. revenue cutter Mohawk, spied the Sylvia on the reef about 8 o'clock a.m. as he was cruising from New Bedford to visit the lightships in the vicinity, and he ran alongside. All the passengers were taken off in safety and brought to this port. Captain Farrell asked Captain Reed, of the revenue cutter, to take off the passengers, and they were quickly transported from the wrecked steamer to the revenue cutter. The personal baggage of the passengers was also swung over the side and brought to New Bedford by the Mohawk.

The cutter Vigilant, used by the Supervisor of the Harbor of New York, was pressed into the service of the customs officials March 14, when the steamship Baltic was reported coming in from Sandy Hook. Deputy Surveyor Bishop and his men were ready to go down to quarantine to meet the Baltic, but the boarding cutter Calumet, on duty, had not returned from the Graf Waldersee. The reserve cutter Hudson was unavailable, as was the anchorage cutter Manhattan. The United States steel derelict destroyer Seneca was successfully launched at the yards of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, Newport News, Va., March 18. Miss Edith Hepburn, granddaughter of Representative W. P. Hepburn, of Iowa, christened the vessel. The Seneca is the first craft of her type ever constructed anywhere in the world, and she was specially designed by the engineers of the Revenue Cutter Service.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALGONQUIN—Capt. J. M. Moore. San Juan, P.R.  
APACHE—Capt. J. F. Wild. Baltimore, Md.  
ARCATA—1st Lieut. W. E. W. Hall. Port Townsend, Wash.  
BEAR—Capt. E. P. Berthoff. At San Francisco, Cal.  
CALUMET—Capt. C. C. Pengar. At New York.  
CHASE—At Arundel Cove, Md., out of commission.  
COLFAX—Station ship. Arundel Cove, Md.  
DALLAS—Capt. H. D. Smith. Ogdensburg, N.Y. Out of commission.  
DEXTER—Capt. J. L. Sill. New London, Conn.  
FERRENDEN—At Arundel Cove, Md., out of commission.  
FORWARD—Capt. F. G. Dodge. At Key West, Fla.  
GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. J. G. Berry. San Francisco.  
GRESHAM—Capt. K. W. Perry. Boston, Mass.  
GUTHRIE—1st Lieut. G. M. Daniels. Baltimore, Md.  
HARTLEY—1st Lieut. J. G. Berry. San Francisco.  
HUDSON—Capt. C. C. Pengar. At New York.  
ITASCA—Practice cutter. Capt. J. E. Reinburg. At Arundel Cove, Md.  
MACULOCK—1st Lieut. G. C. Carmine. Noah Bay, Wash.  
MACKINAC—1st Asst. Engr. F. G. Snyder in charge. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. Out of commission.  
MANHATTAN—Lieut. D. F. A. de Otte. New York.  
MANNING—Capt. W. E. Jacobs. At San Francisco, Cal.  
MOHAWK—Capt. B. L. Reed. Tompkinsville, N.Y.  
MORRILL—Capt. S. M. Landrey. Detroit, Mich. Out of commission.  
ONONDAGA—Capt. J. C. Cantwell. Norfolk, Va.  
PAMLICO—Capt. R. O. Crisp. Newbern, N.C.  
PERY—2d Lieut. H. W. Pope. At Seattle, Wash.  
RUSH—Capt. D. J. Ainsworth. Seattle, Wash.  
SEMINOLE—Capt. J. H. Quinan. Wilmington, N.C.  
THETIS—Capt. A. J. Henderson. On cruise to Yakutat Bay, Alaska.  
TUSCARORA—Capt. P. H. Ueberoth. Milwaukee, Wis. Out of commission.  
WINNISIMMET—Chief Engr. C. W. Munroe, in charge. Boston, Mass.  
WINONA—Capt. A. P. R. Hanks. At Mobile, Ala.  
WISSAHICKON—1st Lieut. F. A. Lewis. Philadelphia, Pa.  
WINDOM—1st Lieut. F. J. Haake. At Galveston, Texas.



## ATLANTIC BATTLESHIP FLEET.

The safe arrival of the Atlantic Battleship Fleet in Magdalena Bay in perfect condition after its 12,000-knot trip, ahead of its schedule and without any vessel being disabled, has excited the commendation of Navy officers throughout the world for the splendid achievement. Foreign officers are now anxious to learn all they can of the experiences of the trip, in the hope that some valuable lessons may be learned.

The return of the fleet to the Atlantic coast is already exciting even more interest than the run to the Pacific, and various countries are anxious to have the fleet pay them a visit en route home.

As soon as the fine fleet arrived in Magdalena Bay on March 12 the town turned out in its entire population of 140 souls, four of them Americans, to watch the fleet. The U.S.S. Buffalo was already at anchor, as was the tug Fortune from Mare Island. Rear Admiral Thomas, commanding the second squadron, representing Rear Admiral Evans, went ashore to pay the respects of the commander-in-chief to the Mexican officers. Governor Sanguiniez received the Americans graciously. He told them he came to Magdalena as the personal representative of President Diaz to bid the American fleet welcome. Governor Sanguiniez returned Admiral Thomas's call in the afternoon and was entertained on the Minnesota. Toasts were drunk to President Roosevelt and President Diaz.

Arrangements for the fleet's target practice was begun at once, and some big records are promised. The program includes preliminary firing for ships which have never fired, regular record firing for all, night firing for all, torpedo firing from ships with torpedo tubes, torpedo practice and gun fire by the torpedo flotilla upon its arrival and mining and countermining for all the vessels.

Rear Admiral Thomas, in speaking of the trip to an Associated Press representative, said: "I think I voice the opinion of the whole fleet when I say that this has been one of the most, if not the most, remarkable and successful naval cruises in the history of the world. It eclipses by far anything ever undertaken by the American Navy, and the beneficial results are greater than ever before accomplished. The ships are in better condition than when we left Hampton Roads. We were ready for battle the minute we reached Magdalena Bay. It is a marvelous performance. On the last leg of the trip we were actually making more miles to the ton of coal than when we started. This was due to increased efficiency in the engine forces and in the firing of the boilers."

Capt. R. R. Ingersoll, Chief of Staff to Rear Admiral Evans, in commenting on the voyage, said: "The trip has demonstrated that the Atlantic Fleet can go to any part of the world if coal is provided. The rest will be easy. I may say that, all taken together, the men and officers of the fleet have not regarded the present cruise in the same remarkable sense that the public has. With them it has merely been a day's work—nothing more. However, they are all gratified at the successful conclusion of the cruise to date. It merely confirms our expectations."

The vessels, except the Maine, when they arrived at Magdalena had enough coal left to carry the fleet to San Francisco. The Connecticut, Kansas, Vermont, Louisiana and the Minnesota left Callao with an approximate average of 2,200 tons of coal. All arrived with from 900 to 1,200 tons, showing great economy in cruising at 10 knots. Moreover their armor belts were three feet out of water. The run from Callao to Magdalena Bay, 3,112 knots, the longest leg of the cruise, was made in fine weather, and was really the most uneventful of the voyage.

Only seven deaths, one due to casualty, occurred since the fleet left Hampton Roads, a low percentage among 15,000 officers and men. The average incapacity for active work on account of illness has been about one per cent, and in the very great majority of cases the disorders have been of a minor nature.

Signal drill was one of the essentials of efficiency in which great progress was made. On March 11 the Georgia won from the Kansas the fleet championship. The Minnesota made fifty hoists of flags. The ship most quickly hoisting a duplicate signal won the hoist. The Georgia took twenty-three first and the Kansas twenty-two first, where upon the Rear Admiral sent this fleet signal from the Connecticut:

"The commander-in-chief is more than pleased at the high state of efficiency which is present on every signal bridge of the fleet, and believes that there is no fleet in the world more efficient in the art than the Atlantic Fleet and hopes that the same feeling of competition between bridges will always remain. The Kansas need feel no disgrace at being beaten by such a close score."

Much has been learned of economy of coal consumption and of coaling, and a Herald correspondent says: "Since the United States has abandoned the policy of maintaining coaling stations all over the world it is considered absurd that the fleet should not have enough naval colliers for its needs."

"Throughout the cruise every ship under way has preserved with slight variation its distance of four hundred yards from the ship ahead. On the first leg of the cruise the breakdown flag was shown five or six times by different ships. When any ship did this the flagships ordered the fleet either to halt or drop to slow speed. The result was that probably an hour and a half was spent at a standstill during the entire voyage. It is a testimonial not only to the good fortune and soundness of the fleet, but also of the skill and resourcefulness of ship mechanics that the Panther was called upon only for small jobs. After Rio it cruised but little in company with the fleet."

"After Trinidad the fleet sometimes slowed down when the breakdown flag appeared, but did not stop, and after Rio Janeiro it was never found necessary to even slacken speed. The occasional ship which met with an accident to its steering gear simply would sheer out of position, and so long as the break was unattended steamed individually after the fleet. The fact that the Alabama most of the distance from Trinidad to Rio de Janeiro and the Ohio a part of the way from Callao to Magdalena Bay were out of position but found no difficulty in keeping up shows the minor character of the accidents and how little they interfered with the formation or progress of the entire fleet."

"When the fleet was prepared for the cruise towing machines were placed on the Kansas and Ohio. For all the use needed for the towing machine it might as well never have been brought."

All California ports where the fleet is to visit are preparing to give all manner of big entertainments for the officers and men, and are vying with each other in the entertainment. In Los Angeles \$50,000 will be spent to receive and entertain officers and men. San Francisco

will spend at least \$80,000 for the public or semi-public features of welcome.

Secretary Metcalf has indorsed the plan of Rear Admiral Evans to give the men shore leave immediately upon the arrival of the fleet at San Francisco, on May 6.

Rear Admiral Evans cabled the Navy Department on March 19 that record target practice at Magdalena Bay will probably end April 10. He reports that the firing began on March 14, the first ships, the Vermont, the Louisiana and the Kentucky, giving a good account of themselves.

Rear Admiral William Swift, U.S.N., commandant of the navy yard at Charlestown, Mass., was a guest of the Wellesley Club on March 16 in Boston, and, concerning the cruise of the Atlantic battleship fleet to the Pacific, he said: "To take a single ship and send it from our coast to the Pacific is no great feat, but when it comes to taking sixteen, with their auxiliaries, steaming along at uniform speed and maintaining a schedule, there indeed is an achievement. Few nations, outside of England, believed we could do it. The result, to those of us who know, is no great surprise, but it is a surprise to Europe, and has in no small measure raised the U.S. Navy's prestige abroad. The cruise is not only furnishing 14,000 or 15,000 men with valuable experience, but is doing the youngsters, which constitutes a majority, a great deal of good. These young fellows have many of them never been outside their own country. When their ships lie alongside our coast there is on the part of the men a dulling of interest; but when at sea and on a long cruise as this one they become much more attached to their ships and look upon them as home."

## CHANGES IN ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, Commander-in-Chief of the Battleship Fleet, will relinquish command at San Francisco after the review by Secretary Metcalf on May 8, and will turn the fleet over to Rear Admiral Charles M. Thomas, now commanding the Second Squadron, who will remain in command until July 6, when Rear Admiral Charles S. Sperry will take the battleships on their 23,000 mile cruise by way of Australia, the Philippines and Suez. In view of the retirement of Rear Admiral Evans on Aug. 18, Emory on Dec. 17, and Thomas on Oct. 1, 1908, it is expected that their respective commands will be assigned to Captains Seaton Schroeder, of the Virginia; Richard Wainwright, of the Louisiana, and William P. Potter, of the Vermont. These officers will be promoted to the grade of rear admiral. The command of Rear Admiral Thomas will be only until the fleet leaves on its homeward cruise, July 6. Admiral Evans, upon leaving the fleet, will be granted leave to the date of his retirement, Aug. 18.

The announcement that Admiral Sperry will bring the fleet home is in accordance with the original plans of the President. More recently the administration drew up tentative plans for leaving the fourth division in the Philippines, under command of Admiral Sperry, and for the fleet to be brought home by Captain Wainwright as commander-in-chief and Captains Ingersoll and Schroeder. A few days since, however, this plan was abandoned and it was decided upon the arrival of the fleet at Magdalena Bay that it should return home intact. Anticipating the purpose of the Administration to bring the fleet home under the three younger officers, Admirals Thomas and Emory both wrote to the department after sailing from Hampton Roads, offering to voluntarily leave the fleet for shore duty or other command until their retirement.

On May 6 the Atlantic Fleet will be joined at San Francisco by the Pacific Fleet, under the command of Rear Admiral James H. Dayton, and for two days Rear Admiral Evans will command the two big fleets.

When Admiral Evans's flag comes down the Pacific Fleet will immediately be detached from the joint command. Upon Admiral Thomas taking formal command of the Atlantic Fleet the flag officers will be as follows: Rear Admiral Thomas, Commander-in-Chief; Rear Admiral Sperry, commanding Second Squadron and Third Division; Rear Admiral Emory, commanding the Fourth Division; Capt. Seaton Schroeder, commanding Second Division.

On July 6, as the fleet sets sail for Honolulu, on its way to Australia, Manila, Suez and home, Admiral Thomas will haul down his flag and the flag commands will be as follows: Rear Admiral Sperry, Commander-in-Chief; Rear Admiral Emory, commanding Second Squadron and Third Division; Captain Schroeder, commanding Fourth Division; Captain Wainwright, commanding Second Division.

On July 19, before the fleet reaches Honolulu, Rear Admiral Burwell will be retired, promoting Capt. Royal B. Ingersoll, present chief of staff of the fleet, and Captain Schroeder, commanding the Virginia, and Captain Wainwright, commanding the Louisiana, the latter two being additional numbers. Two captains, yet to be selected, will relieve these two officers of their ship commands upon departure from San Francisco.

If Rear Admiral Emory, because of his approaching retirement on Dec. 17 next, is relieved of command of the Second Squadron, Rear Admiral Schroeder will relieve him, and the latter in turn will be relieved by Captain Wainwright, and Wainwright will be relieved as commander of the Second Division by Captain Potter, who will be promoted Oct. 30 by the retirement of Rear Admiral Couden. A captain on the Asiatic Station will be assigned to relieve Captain Potter in command of the Vermont before the fleet leaves Manila. Captain Ingersoll, as Admiral Evans's personal chief of staff, will be relieved as a matter of course at the time Rear Admiral Evans leaves the fleet.

The changes outlined above are, of course, several months away, and there is a possibility of alteration. If the plan is adopted of bringing the battleship fleet home from the Pacific so as to reach New York Dec. 16, 1908, it is possible that Rear Admiral Emory, who will be in command of the Second Squadron, may not be relieved of his command, as he would not retire for age until Dec. 17, the day after the arrival of the fleet at New York. In that case Captain Potter, who will be promoted Oct. 30 to be rear admiral about the time the fleet is to leave Manila, would probably be detached and placed in command of the Second Division of the Pacific Fleet on the Pacific coast, to fill the flag vacancy caused by the retirement Oct. 25 of Rear Admiral Dayton, now in command of that fleet.

By regular promotion Rear Admiral Swinburne will become commander-in-chief of the fleet. Rear Admiral Hemphill would be transferred from command of the Third Squadron at Manila to command of the Second Squadron, and Rear Admiral Seabee would command the Third Squadron. This would mean either a reorganiza-

tion of the fleet or the transfer of Rear Admiral Hemphill to the Pacific coast and Rear Admiral Seabee to Manila. By a reorganization, however, Rear Admiral Potter would probably take the Philippine command and Rear Admiral Seabee remain on the Pacific coast. If the long itinerary should be adopted Captain Potter would take a division of the Atlantic Fleet at Manila and Rear Admiral Emory would be detached.

## PEACE WORK OF THE ARMY.

To correct an inadvertent statement in his hearing before the House Military Committee, Major Gen. J. F. Bell, Chief of Staff, U.S.A., has sent the following letter to Representative Hull, chairman of the committee: Hon. J. A. T. Hull:

My dear Sir: My attention has been called to the fact that while testifying before your committee as to the value of maneuvers, I made a statement to the effect that we had come to recognize that the only excuse for the existence of our Army in time of peace was that it might be a school of instruction for war. Like all testimony is liable to be, when given off-hand without careful thought or consideration, and when discussing only one phase of a situation, this statement is incorrect and misleading. Inasmuch as I am Chief of Staff of the Army, and my statements are consequently given more weight than would otherwise be the case, I desire to correct this testimony by stating certain facts more or less patent to all. I regret that I gave expression to this incorrect statement, all the more because it would seem to justify a misconception which is fairly prevalent among a considerable number of our people who have not given thorough and careful consideration to the subject.

The Regular Army is not, as is frequently supposed, in time of peace a body of idlers, whose maintenance can only be excused because it is necessary as a preparation for war, neither is it merely and solely a kind of insurance against that contingency. If there could be an absolute guaranty that international wars should never occur, the United States would still have to keep up a Regular Army, or else have much difficulty in existing as a civilized state. If this be doubted, let us pause to inquire how the great task we have undertaken of planting free institutions in the uncongenial soil of an oriental country could be carried on without a military force. How could any man be safe in his life or secure in his property there, or elsewhere under our jurisdiction, unless behind the mere letter of the law there stood an armed force to make good its promises?

Our great western frontier could never have been settled, and parts of it could not be safely inhabited now, were it not for the protection afforded by the Regular Army of the United States. What is there, we may ask, to make Alaska a country of law, order and property unless it be the organized armed force we have there? Were it not for this force these indispensable conditions of civilized life could only be maintained through unanimous consent, a thing hardly to be relied upon.

The United States could not have fulfilled the solemn obligation assumed in the face of the world to keep Cuba a country fit to live in if it had not maintained an armed force, quiescent it is true, but ready.

So in the United States proper, every man, woman and child and all property is safe and secure, not because there is no lawless element to be restrained, but because in the last analysis the really effective check exists in the shape of its Regular Army. In the last extremity the power of every government must necessarily depend upon force, and it would therefore be well if unthinking declamations against maintaining a Regular Army in time of peace were never heard.

Even in purely practical arts of peace the Regular Army of the United States has not wanted opportunity to demonstrate the administrative value to our nation, in great calamities, of an organized, disciplined, armed force, possessing patriotic pride, high training, self-respect and sympathy for the people. In times of yellow fever and flood, as the people of the Mississippi valley can testify, and in times of great conflagrations, as the inhabitants of Chicago, Baltimore and San Francisco can witness, the Regular Army can be relied upon to respond immediately in organizing relief and protection in a systematic and efficient manner when local government agencies have become disorganized and inefficient. Time and again the Regular Army has been called upon to maintain order in communities threatened with and suffering from mob violence, and on one occasion, it is confidently believed, only its timely arrival prevented the ensuing of a conflagration in a large city which would have resulted in a calamity similar to that which recently occurred at San Francisco.

Therefore, instead of making the incautious statement I did, I should have affirmed, and it ought to be proclaimed on every proper occasion, that the Regular Army is not idle in peace; that it is not engaged exclusively in preparing for war, and that its maintenance should not be considered purely in the light of national insurance against a possible war. Considered in the light of its practical benefit to the nation in time of peace, it is capital well invested and makes its full return to the people of this country day by day, and year by year, and it will continue to do so even though we may be so fortunate as never to have another international war.

Very respectfully,

J. F. BELL, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

Wilkinson, Fisher and Witherspoon report the following patents granted March 10, 1908: Beacon, light buoy, Robert M. Dixon, East Orange, N.J.; boat, Fortunat Audet, St. Jean Des Chailions, Quebec, Canada; intrenching tool, George F. Elliott, U.S.M.C.; life-saving appliance, Charles H. Kruger, Bradford, England; screw propeller, Roscoe E. Coon, Portland, Ore.; ship propeller, Carl J. H. Flint, Copenhagen, Denmark; means for propelling ships, William Bethany, Mars, Ark.; propulsion of submarine boats, George F. Jaubert, Paris, France; revolver, Charles C. Call, Springfield, Mass.; steering wheel, Read W. Lowell, Searsport, Me.; apparatus for coaling vessels, Louis A. de Mayo, New York, N.Y.; apparatus for unloading vessels (2), Aaron Schwartz, Boston, Mass.

A correspondent writes saying: "I thank you for the good work the JOURNAL is doing for the benefit of our soldiers, commissioned and enlisted, active and retired." Another has this to say: "The JOURNAL still maintains its unquestioned supremacy as a Service paper in my opinion, and I always look to it for the latest and most authentic news concerning the Navy."



## BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S.R. 68, Mr. Gallinger.—Authorizing the Department of State to invite the governments of other countries, through their ministers, to send representatives to the International Congress on Tuberculosis, to be held in Washington, Sept. 21 to Oct. 12, 1908.

S.R. 71, Mr. Taliaferro.—Joint resolution to provide for the removal of obstructions from the main ship channel, Key West Harbor, Fla.

S. 5950, Mr. Hale.—That the pension to which any inmate of the Naval Home at Philadelphia may be entitled during his residence therein shall be paid to the Secretary of the Navy, to be held by the Secretary in trust for the pensioner to whom it would otherwise have been paid, and such part of it as shall not sooner, in the discretion of the Secretary, have been paid to him shall be paid to him on his discharge from the institution. In case of the death of any pensioner any pension money due him and remaining in the hands of the Secretary shall be paid to his personal representatives if demand is made within three years; otherwise the same shall escheat to the Secretary of the Navy for the benefit of the fund from which such Home is maintained. Also provides for payment of part or all of such pension to said inmate's child, wife, or parent, upon written direction filed by the pensioner.

S. 6073, Mr. Warren.—To appoint Brig. Gen. Constant Williams a major general in the U.S. Army and place him upon the retired list.

S. 6092, Mr. Knox.—For the relief of John A. Henderson, asst. engr., U.S.N., retired.

S. 6098, Mr. Heyburn.—To authorize the President to appoint Lieut. Col. William H. Corbuser, upon retirement, a brigadier general.

S. 6100, Mr. Taliaferro.—Authorizes the Adjutant General of the U.S. Army to furnish to the adjutant general of the State of Florida copies of the muster rolls containing the names of those who enlisted from Florida or served in any state or national military organization from said State in the Civil War or the war with Mexico or any of the Indian wars in Florida.

S. 6101, Mr. Gallinger.—Same as H.R. 18794, published in our issue of March 14, page 737 and 740, to promote the efficiency of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service.

S. 6102, Mr. Gallinger.—To further protect the public health, and imposing additional duties upon the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service.

S. 6154, Mr. Taylor.—To authorize the construction of a national road from the city of Nashville, Tenn., to the Federal cemetery, and thence by The Hermitage back to Nashville, and to aid the Ladies' Hermitage Association to maintain The Hermitage, the home of President Andrew Jackson.

S. 6156, Mr. Carter.—Provides for the opening of the Fort Keogh Military Reservation, Mont., to settlement, and for other purposes.

S. 6174, Mr. Lodge.—For the relief of Edward L. Keyes, who was a second lieutenant, 5th U.S. Cav., and dismissed the Service in 1877.

S. 6175, Mr. Briggs.—For the relief of Capt. Thomas Mason, U.S.R.C.S., retired.

S. 6189, Mr. Perkins.—Granting a right of way to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company across the Fort Mason Military Reservation in California.

H.R. 296, March 11, 1908, Mr. Harrison.—That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, requested to inform this House, if it is incompatible with the public interests, by what authority of law he has exercised the functions of government in the Panama Canal Zone since the date of the expiration of the 58th Congress, or by what right or authority the executive, legislative, and judicial functions in the Zone have been performed since that date.

H.R. 14766, Senate Amendment, Mr. Lodge.—Allows in the settlement of the accounts of Paym. Herbert E. Stevens, U.S.N., \$2,760.88, the value of clothing and small stores stolen from him.

H.R. 15653, Amendment, Mr. Scott.—Sec. 2. That all nurses now on the pension roll or who may hereafter be placed on said roll under existing law shall be entitled to receive pension as follows: In case such nurse has reached the age of 62 years, \$12 per month; at the age of 70 years, \$15 per month, and at the age of 75 years, \$20 per month; and nothing herein contained shall prevent any nurse entitled to a pension from prosecuting her claim and receiving a pension under any other general or special act.

H.R. 17288, Amendment, Mr. Nelson.—Prescribes that hereafter the pay of officers of the line shall be as follows: Lieutenant general, \$11,500 a year; major general, \$8,000 a year; brigadier general, \$6,500 a year; colonel, \$4,200 a year; lieutenant colonel, \$3,600 a year; major, \$3,000 a year; captain, \$2,500 a year; first lieutenant, \$2,000 a year; second lieutenant, \$1,700 a year; cadets at the Military Academy, \$675 a year. And that hereafter the U.S. shall furnish mounts and horse equipments for all officers of the Army required to be mounted: Provided, That Sections 1261 and 1267, U.S.R.S., are hereby repealed. That upon the death of any commissioned officer or enlisted man of the Army while in the line of duty there shall be paid to the widow, or to the widow and children of such officer or enlisted man, or to his legal representative, if there be no widow or children, in addition to the arrears of salary then due, an amount equal to six months of the salary which he was enjoying at the time of his death. That nothing herein contained shall be construed so as to reduce the pay or allowances now authorized by law for any officer or enlisted man of the Army.

H.R. 17288, Amendment, Mr. Carter.—Adds to the Army Appropriation Bill the authorization that the President place on the retired list of the Army, with the rank of captain, any contract surgeon who has served at least thirty years as such in the Army, with rank and pay of that grade, the retired list being thereby increased in number to that extent.

H.R. 18694, Mr. Mann.—Authorizing the President to grant leases of the public lands in the Canal Zone, Isthmus of Panama, for not exceeding twenty-five years, for a tract of land not in excess of fifty hectares, to any one person, and reserving to the United States all mineral, oil, and gas rights in the lands leased.

H.R. 18777, Mr. Brick.—Amends Secs. 2304 and 2305, Rev. Stat., 1873, of an act providing for soldiers and sailors acquiring homesteads. Sec. 2304 is amended to include in its benefits the soldiers, sailors and marines serving in the Spanish war. Sec. 2305 is amended to read as follows: "Sec. 2305. That the time which the homestead settler has served in the Army, Navy Marine Corps, or in the militia or National Guard shall be deducted from the time required to perfect title, or if discharged on account of wounds received or disability incurred in the line of duty, then the term of enlistment shall be deducted from the time required to perfect title without reference to the length of time he may have served: Provided, however, That no time shall be deducted for militia or National Guard service unless the homestead settler shall have served in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps under the terms heretofore required and shall have also served in the militia or National Guard for a period of at least one year: And provided further, That no patent shall issue to any homestead settler who has not resided upon, improved, and cultivated his homestead for a period of at least one year after he shall have commenced his improvements."

H.R. 18888, Mr. Ransdell.—To create a new executive department of transportation and public works. Provides for a department which, among other functions, shall have charge of all public works. Such work as is now being done by the Army engineers on river, harbor and other public work will be transferred to the new department. Section 8 of the bill authorizes the President to detail such officials and employees of other departments and officers, including officers of the Army and Navy, for duty in the department of transportation and public works.

H.R. 19093, Mr. Foss.—Amends Section 1624, Article 34, Rev. Stat., relating to transmission of courts-martial proceed-

ings to the Navy Department, by adding the following: "Where they shall be kept on file for a period of two years from date of trial, after which time they may be destroyed, in the discretion of the Secretary."

H.R. 19241, Mr. Broadhead (by request).—Providing for the purchase of an oil painting entitled "The death of Brevet Lieut. Col. Alonzo H. Cushing," to be placed in the Capitol.

H.R. 19242 and H.R. 19243, Mr. Langley.—To amend Section 1 of an act entitled "An act granting pensions to certain enlisted men, soldiers and officers, who served in the Civil War and the war with Mexico," approved Feb. 6, 1907.

H.R. 19244, Mr. Harding.—Making an appropriation for completing and adorning a monument on the site of Fort Hamilton, in the State of Ohio, and for the purchase of adjoining grounds to be used as a public park.

H.R. 19249, Mr. Dwight.—To authorize the Secretary of War to furnish two condemned brass or bronze cannon and cannon balls to the Admiral Meade Post, No. 40, G.A.R., at Oxford, N.Y.

H.R. 19250, Mr. Fuller.—To create in the War Department a roll to be known as the volunteer retired list, to authorize placing thereon with retired pay certain surviving officers of the United States Volunteer Army, Navy and Marines of the Civil War and for other purposes. See page 769 for the text of this bill.

H.R. 19313, Mr. Foster.—That any officer on the active list of the line of the Navy who has been advanced in numbers for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle or extraordinary heroism, in accordance with the provisions of Section 1506 of the Revised Statutes, and who was made an additional number in grade by operation of a provision contained in the naval appropriation act approved March 3, 1901, shall have the same privilege of voluntary retirement under Section 8 of the Act of Congress approved March 3, 1901, as is now allowed by law to other officers on the active list of the line: Provided, That the number of officers who may retire under the provisions of this act, for any one year, shall not exceed the number of other officers to retire, for the same year, under the provisions of the Act of March 3, 1899.

H.R. 19335, Mr. Smith, of Iowa.—Makes appropriations for fortifications and other works of defense, for armament, heavy ordnance for trial and service, and for other purposes. A synopsis of the bill appears elsewhere in this issue.

H.R. 19358, Mr. Cushman.—To establish a lighthouse and fog-signal station on Eliza Island, Bellingham Bay, State of Washington.

H.R. 19361, Mr. Bates.—That when an enlisted man in the U.S. Navy shall have served twenty-five years he shall, upon making application to the President, be placed upon the retired list, with seventy-five per centum of the pay, cash rewards, benefits, and allowances he may then be in receipt of, and that said allowances shall be as follows: \$9.50 per month in lieu of rations and clothing and \$6.25 per month in lieu of quarters, fuel and light: Provided, That in computing the necessary twenty-five years' time all service in the Army, Navy and Marine Corps shall be credited.

H.R. 19363, Mr. Thistlewood.—To provide for the safety and protection of travel on the Government roadway leading from Mounds, Mound City, and from the Cache River bridge to the national cemetery near Mound City, Ill.

H.R. 19366, Mr. Young.—To authorize the Secretary of War to obtain possession of lands necessary for new locks with a separate canal at the Falls of Saint Marys River, Mich., and for other purposes.

H.R. 19408, Mr. Slayden.—To authorize the Secretary of War to donate to the Albert Sidney Johnston Camp, No. 1, Confederate Veterans of San Antonio, Tex., not to exceed fifty obsolete Springfield rifles, bayonets and bayonet scabbards for same.

H.R. 19415, Mr. Peters.—That the provisions of law restricting to vessels of the U.S. the transportation of passengers and merchandise from one port of the U.S. to another port of the U.S. shall not be applicable to foreign vessels engaged in trade between ports in the Philippine Islands or between ports in those islands and ports in the U.S. That the Philippine Commission shall be authorized and empowered to make such regulations in regard to commerce between the ports of the Philippine Islands, not inconsistent with the laws of the U.S., as they shall see fit.

H.R. 19416, Mr. Keifer.—That from and after the passage of this act all persons on the pension rolls of the U.S., or who may hereafter be placed thereon, drawing pension on account of loss of hearing from causes originating in the military service of the U.S., shall be entitled to receive, in lieu of the amount now paid in cases of such disability, the sum of \$50 per month in cases of total deafness, and such proportion thereof in cases of partial deafness as the Secretary of the Interior may deem equitable, the amount paid to be determined by the degree of disability existing in each case as shown by the records of the Pension Bureau.

H.R. 19417, Mr. McCreary.—Requires that hereafter any person or persons entering into a formal contract with the U.S. for the construction of any public building, or the prosecution and construction of any public work, or for furnishing and delivering supplies to the U.S., shall be required to execute the usual penal bond, with sureties.

H.R. 19418, Mr. Bradley.—Granting to the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, incorporated by the State of New York, ten condemned brass cannon for the purpose of marking certain historic positions connected with the American Revolution within Stony Point State Park, on the Hudson River, Rockland county, N.Y.

H.R. 19422, Mr. Kahn.—Granting a right of way to the Southern Pacific Company across the property belonging to the U.S. at Fort Mason, Cal.

H.R. 19462, Mr. Slayden.—Amends Sec. 5438, Rev. Stat., by providing that "every person who knowingly purchases or receives in pledge for any obligation or indebtedness from any soldier, officer, sailor, or other person called into or employed in the military or naval service any arms, equipments, ammunition, clothes, military stores, or other public property, whether furnished to the soldier under a clothing allowance or otherwise, such soldier, sailor, officer, or other person not having the lawful right to pledge or sell the same, shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than six months nor more than two years and by a fine not exceeding \$500."

H.R. 19475, Mr. Draper.—Granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Regular Army and Navy and certain soldiers and sailors of wars other than the Civil War, and to widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors.

H.R. 19501, Mr. Hardwick.—For the relief of Lieut. James B. Fowler.

## GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y.H., March 19, 1908.

Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant entertained at luncheon on the 15th, Mrs. Edward Burr, Mr. and Mrs. Proctor, of Utica, Representative M. K. Hart, of Utica, Col. and Mrs. James N. Allison, Capt. and Mrs. A. T. Smith, Col. H. J. Bowley, A.D.C., and Chaplain Edmund B. Smith. Col. H. O. S. Heistand gave a farewell dinner on the 18th to Col. John W. Pullman. The guests, besides Colonel Pullman, the guest of honor, were Col. George S. Anderson, Col. John L. Chamberlain, Col. C. A. H. McCauley, Lieut. Col. George P. Scriven, Lieut. Col. John A. Hull, Major Adalbert Cronkhite, Major Charles Richard, Major John S. Mallory, Capt. W. C. Cannon and Capt. James P. Harbeson.

Col. and Mrs. James N. Allison gave a reception on Wednesday afternoon for Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Edward Burr. Miss Lucine Finch entertained their guests by her folklore recitations and Miss Elizabeth Carpenter, daughter of the late General Carpenter, sang. Capt. and Mrs. Alfred T. Smith have arrived at Fort Jay, and are in the quarters formerly occupied

by Capt. William J. Pardoe. Contract Surg. S. F. O'Day is at the bachelors' quarters, No. 11, Brick Row. Mrs. Tracy C. Dickson, New York Arsenal, has returned from a visit in Springfield, Mass. Miss Blanche Wieting, a granddaughter of the late Gen. Israel Vogdes, is visiting Mrs. H. O. S. Heistand. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Edward Burr are guests of Gen. and Mrs. Grant.

The meetings of the St. Cornelius's Guild during Lent, at which garments are made for destitute poor in New York city and also Army relief work, on Tuesday mornings are largely attended. They are held at the quarters of the various members, and thus far have been at Mrs. Mallory's, Mrs. Grant's and Mrs. Scriven's.

## THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., March 19, 1908.

Captain Badger, superintendent of the Naval Academy, announces that he will under no circumstances recommend the entrance of the Navy crew in an outside regatta so long as he is superintendent of the Academy. This definitely settles the question of the midshipmen crew participating on the Schuylkill with the American Henley in May.

The Navy Athletic Association has decided that Harold A. Waddington, of Bloomington, Ill., class of 1909, is the best all-round athlete at the Naval Academy this year, and is thereby entitled to receive the gold medal. This decision was reached after the annual gymnastic tournament held recently in which Waddington won out over Walter D. LaMont, of Niagara Falls, N.Y., by one point.

The U.S.S. Olympia, in tow of the Standish, left the Naval Academy Monday morning for Norfolk, Va., where she will be overhauled and made ready for the summer cruise of the midshipmen. The Olympia will probably be the flagship of the fleet as she was last year.

Midshipman Archibald H. Douglas, captain of last season's football team, who broke a rib while wrestling last Saturday night, and consequently will not be able to row this spring, as was expected, but will take charge of the spring football practice, now that Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Reeves, the head coach, has been ordered away. It is also expected that Douglas will receive orders to come to the Academy next fall to help in the coaching. There will be a likely candidate for the football team next season if Harry Powers, of Minneapolis, now a candidate here, is successful in passing his entrance examinations. He is six feet five inches in height and weighs 225 pounds. Young Powers is splendidly proportioned and athletically inclined.

Capt. A. Ward, who is regarded here as the probable successor of Capt. Charles J. Badger as superintendent of the Naval Academy, arrived in Washington a few days ago from Santiago, and has been in conference with Secretary Metcalf and Rear Admiral Pillsbury, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation. Lieut. John Dixon, of the Marine Corps, has been visiting friends in Annapolis.

A triangular fencing match, preliminary to the Intercollegiate Fencing Association contests, which will be held in New York on March 28, took place here last Saturday afternoon, and the Naval Academy and Cornell, by taking first and second places, qualified for the finals, while the teams of the University of Pennsylvania came out last and will not enter. The Navy fencers won sixteen bouts this afternoon, Cornell won seven and Pennsylvania, four. The Navy representatives won thirteen straight bouts, but Knauss lost his two last to Fassett, Cornell, and Wendel, Pennsylvania. Of the Navy fencers Burdick defeated Trevino, Wendel and Martin, Pennsylvania; Fassett, Harries and Howard, Cornell; Brandt defeated Fassett, Harries and Howard (first bout tied), Cornell, Martin and Trevino, Pennsylvania; Knauss defeated Trevino, Martin and Wendel, Pennsylvania; Howard and Fassett, Cornell; Harries, Cornell, defeated Knauss, and Wendel, Pennsylvania, defeated Knauss (first bout tied).

## FORT SAM HOUSTON.

San Antonio, Texas, March 14, 1908.

Gen. and Mrs. Albert L. Myer entertained with a dinner Thursday night, Colonel Dorst being the guest of honor.

A pretty and elaborate detail was the dinner which Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Mackall gave this week. The guests were: Capt. and Mrs. Brown, Capt. and Mrs. D. Baker, Miss Nugent, Mr. and Mrs. Churchill, Abbott Boon, Major and Mrs. Travis, Mr. and Mrs. Mackall.

Mrs. Omar Bundy, Fort Sam Houston, was hostess at bridge Saturday afternoon, entertaining in honor of her visitor, Miss Herdin, of Indianapolis. Capt. and Mrs. C. E. Hay entertained at dinner in honor of Miss Nugent, of St. Louis. Those present were: Capt. and Mrs. L. J. Flemming, Miss Kampman, Mrs. Harding, Capt. Benjamin P. Nicklin, Capt. Harry G. Bishop and Lieut. Emory Smith.

Col. Lotus Niles entertained a merry party of young people at the Empire this week with a box party. Lieut. Hunter Harris and his sister, Miss Elizabeth Harris, are now permanently located at No. 38 Upper Post. Mrs. K. D. McIntyre and Miss Mary McIntyre, of Chattanooga, are visiting Capt. and Mrs. McIntyre at Fort Sam Houston. Miss Gertrude Wagner leaves for her home in Gainesville, Fla., this week after a delightful visit to Capt. and Mrs. Naylor at the post.

The Fire Hundred Club, of Fort Sam Houston, was entertained by Miss Elise Burbank this week, and the bowlers of the post enjoyed a pleasant evening at the gymnasium.

Miss Louise Gerard entertained elaborately on Thursday night at the post, at which all of the young people were present and a number of town people. Miss Ella Budd won the club prize at the meeting of the Five Hundred Club.

Mr. Thorpe entertained a large crowd of post friends with a moonlight ride and a supper at Mr. Thorpe's quarters in the Cavalry post. Mrs. Williams, who has been the guest of her mother, Mrs. W. G. Edwards, since her return from the Philippines, has gone to Fort Clark to join Captain Williams.

Mrs. Lawrence P. Rucker, who has been a guest of relatives in San Antonio since her return from the Philippines, has gone to Columbus, Ohio, to join Lieutenant Rucker.

Capt. and Mrs. Baker, in honor of her niece, Miss Nugent, of St. Louis, entertained with a supper after the hop Friday night. The guests included all the young people from Fort Sam Houston, covers being laid for sixty guests. The tea at the Officers' Club was a very pleasant affair this week. Mrs. Baker and Mrs. Smith were hostesses.

## FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., March 16, 1908.

Capt. S. F. Dallam arrived from Kansas City, Mo., Monday. Miss Mary Mason was hostess at a very pretty dinner, followed by a leap year dance, at her home in Platte City, Mo., Tuesday evening. Among her guests were the following Army people: Capt. and Mrs. Peyton T. Clark, Lieut. and Mrs. Kenneth Williams, Lieut. and Mrs. Charles Andrews, Misses M. Neely, Smith, Galbraith, Gallagher, Hill, Gray and Karst, and Lieutenants Chambers, Thompson, Albright, Patterson, Fitch, Gallagher, Tarbutton, Jackson, Ware and Rockwell. Col. M. M. Macomb, 6th Field Art., arrived Wednesday from Fort Riley, Kas., to remain a short while.

Lieut. Frank Davis will leave shortly for Governors Island, N.Y. Capt. John McClintock, 13th Cav., leaves in a few days for Jefferson City, Mo. Capt. and Mrs. J. W. Clinton are entertaining Mrs. Stevenson, of New York.

Miss Mary Galbraith, who has been the guest of friends for some time, returned Saturday to her home in Omaha, Neb. Lieut. and Mrs. Charles Hamilton left Sunday for St. Louis, Mo., to spend a week with Lieutenant Hamilton's father. Among those from the city who attended the hop Friday evening were Mr. and Mrs. Ira Shnyder, Miss Lucia Hunting, Miss Anne Ryan and Miss Marie Shedy, of Denver, Colo.

Lieut. and Mrs. Dawson Olmstead entertained with a beau-



tiful dinner Friday evening, their guests being Major and Mrs. Millar, Miss Starbird, of New York, and Capt. A. A. Starbird. Lieut. and Mrs. Charles Andrews entertained charmingly at dinner Friday evening in honor of Miss Goodwin, who left the following day for her home in Detroit, Mich., accompanied by Mrs. Charles Murphy and small son.

A luncheon club of eight women has been formed, the members to meet at each other's homes every fortnight. The first meeting will be at the home of Mrs. Goodwin Compton, who will entertain Mrs. Palmer Pierce, Mrs. Albert Saxton, Mrs. J. W. Clinton, Mrs. C. P. Andrews, Mrs. C. B. Humphrey, Mrs. C. S. Hamilton and Mrs. Charles Murphy on Friday, March 20.

Major and Mrs. McK. Saltzman gave a beautiful dinner on Wednesday evening. The guests included Capt. and Mrs. G. D. Moore, Miss Galbraith, Miss Ridenbaugh, of Boise City, Idaho; Miss Baird, Capt. A. W. Morse, Capt. J. B. Allison, Lieut. Roger Fitch and Lieut. W. L. Patterson.

Mrs. Wesley E. Golden and little son left Saturday for an extended visit with relatives at Williamsburg, Kentucky.

Baseball is being agitated in almost every organization serving here. There are at least ten teams, and from the ten there probably will be selected two good teams to represent the post.

Lieut. Roger Fitch entertained at dinner Friday evening, his guests being Major and Mrs. Saltzman, Miss Galbraith, Miss Baird, Miss Ridenbaugh, Miss Lucia Hunting and Lieutenants Sultan, Patterson and Tarbuton.

The brigade review Saturday morning at 9 o'clock was witnessed by many visitors from the city. The entire command was reviewed and inspected by Colonel Loughborough.

Lieutenant Rockwell entertained with a supper following the skating party at Pope Hall Saturday evening. Miss Mabel Wood has arrived from Herkimer, N.Y., to be the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. R. E. Wood. Mr. Harry Ripley, of Chicago, is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Ripley.

Lieut. Morris M. Keck, 12th Inf., who has been visiting friends here for the past few days, left Saturday for his station at Fort Jay, Governors Island, N.Y. Capt. and Mrs. Herbert A. White spent Saturday in Kansas City, Mo.

#### FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., March 18, 1908.

Mrs. Henry J. Hatch entertained three tables of bridge in honor of Mrs. Kilbourne on March 18. Those present were: Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Richmond P. Davis, Mrs. Totten, Mrs. Abernethy, Mrs. Kimberly, Mrs. Herring, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. McKell, Mrs. Coe, Mrs. Rorebeck, Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Kilbourne. The prizes, dainty needlebooks of Dresden ribbon, were awarded to Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Kimberly and Mrs. Totten.

Mrs. Miller, of Syracuse, N.Y., is spending a couple of months with her son, Capt. Frank J. Miller. Lieut. Hunter Porter gave a delightful bowling party, March 12. Mrs. Abernethy chaperoned, and the guests were: Misses Walke, Booker, Ansell, Hewitt, and Lieutenants Rose, Booth, Thompson, Rutherford and Mr. Cleve Harrison.

Funeral services with full military honors were held, March 13, over Brig. Gen. Thomas C. Sullivan, retired, who died at the Chamberlin on Thursday night. He had made the Chamberlin his winter headquarters for a number of years and was greatly beloved at Old Point. Mrs. George F. Adams accompanied Miss Sullivan up to Arlington, where the General will be buried.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. William Auman, retired, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. George A. Woodward, retired, and Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Tison, retired, are spending the spring months at the Sherwood Inn.

Friday evening the officers of the first section of the Artillery School entertained the officers of the second section at a banquet, at the mess, in honor of Lieut. James Totten, who leaves in a few weeks for the Philippines.

Mrs. W. C. Davis gave a swimming party in the Chamberlin pool on Friday evening in honor of her guest, Miss Florence Stewart. Those invited were: Major and Mrs. Winston, Lieut. and Mrs. Rorebeck, Lieut. and Mrs. Brigham, Miss Stewart, Miss Margaret Kimberly, Miss Ann Gifford and Lieutenants Burgin, Moon and Rose.

The infant son of Capt. R. C. Marshall was christened on March 15 in the post chapel Richard Coke Marshall, 3d. Capt. G. S. Turner, 7th Inf., and Lieut. Jack Potts, U.S.M.C., sailed for Cuba on the transport from Newport News on Monday.

Miss Mary McKee, who has been visiting Mrs. Kuhn, returned to Washington Sunday night. Mrs. Harry St. George Tucker gave a beautiful luncheon at the Chamberlin on Monday. Each guest was presented with a lovely bouquet of jonquils. Among those asked were: Mrs. Pointdexter, Mrs. Kimberly, Mrs. Johnson and Miss Harrington, daughter of Rear Admiral Harrington; retired.

Mrs. J. B. Kimberly was hostess at a large card party on Monday afternoon—six tables of bridge and one of five hundred. The prize winners were: Mrs. Herring, who got a hand-painted dish; Mrs. Hope, of Hampton, who won a brass candlestick; Mrs. W. C. Davis, a book; Mrs. Totten and Mrs. McKenny, gold belt buckles and belts; Miss Walke, silk stockings, and Mrs. McKell, bureau scarf.

Monday evening Miss Ann Gifford gave an informal bowling party in honor of Miss Stewart and also to celebrate Miss Ruth Ridgway's birthday. Those present were: Mrs. W. C. Davis, Capt. and Mrs. Abernethy, Miss Stewart, Miss Ridgway, Miss Kimberly and Lieutenants Crain, Burgin, Rutherford and Booth.

Mr. Philip Chapman, of Portland, Me., is visiting his sister, Mrs. Samuel G. Shurtle. Mrs. McKenny has as her guest Miss Dutcher of Brooklyn, N.Y. Tuesday afternoon Mrs. Harrison gave a large card party in honor of Mrs. Kilbourne and Mrs. Totten. There were six tables of bridge, and the prizes, pretty little necessities and workbags, were won by Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Pence, Mrs. Abernethy, Miss Booker, Miss Walke and Mrs. Rorebeck. After the game a number of people were asked in for tea, and the rest of St. Patrick's day was most attractively and originally carried out in the refreshments and decorations, green being the predominating color. Coffee was poured and ices were served by Mrs. Marshall and Mrs. Gulick.

#### FORT DOUGLAS NOTES.

Fort Douglas, Colo., March 14, 1908.

Nearly all social life has been at a standstill at Douglas for the past few days, owing to the illness of the post commander, Col. Walter Scott. Finally, when his trouble developed into appendicitis, Thursday morning, he was taken to the post hospital, and Dr. Purviance, assisted by Dr. H. N. Mayo, performed an operation upon him. He is doing as well as they could hope. The hop planned for Friday evening and several other smaller affairs of a society nature were all called off indefinitely.

Mrs. Charles Cain Crisman entertained at a delightful and rather elaborate bridge tea on Thursday in honor of Mrs. W. A. McDaniel, who was to leave for Parkersburg, and of Mrs. Edwin Butcher, a former schoolmate of Mrs. Crisman. Prizes were won by the two guests of honor and Mrs. William H. Child.

Miss Towies, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. McClure, for some time, has gone to her home in Oakland. She expects to return in the summer to spend some time at the post. Lieutenant and Mrs. McClure went as far as Ogden with her on her way.

Chaplain Clemens is back from a tour of Nebraska lasting a fortnight. While away he delivered several lectures on life in the Moro country.

Col. Webster Vinson, of Denver, arrived at Douglas last Thursday morning, and after distributing some \$15,000 left on Friday for his post.

Lieut. and Mrs. W. A. McDaniel left Friday for their new post, Parkersburg, W. Va., where Lieutenant McDaniel goes on recruiting duty.

Lieut. Sylvester Loring, who has been spending some time

on the coast, has returned and is at home in the bachelor building.

It is announced unofficially that Capt. Garrison McCaskey will leave shortly for San Antonio, Tex., where another recruiting station for the 15th is to be established.

Lieutenant Farrell left early in the week for his home in Tennessee on a leave of absence. He will visit in Oklahoma on his way.

#### FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., March 17, 1908.

Mr. Horton Loyd Chandler, of Concord, N.H., is a guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Chandler, 15th Cav., for a couple of weeks. Lieut. Emory J. Pike, 15th Cav., arrived March 14 from Cuba, to visit his wife and family. Lieutenant Pike has a six weeks' leave.

Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Grissinger entertained at bridge whist on the afternoon of March 14. The favors were exceptionally pretty and much appreciated. Lieut. Marr O'Connor, 15th Cav., gave a theater party at the Strong Theater, Burlington, to Lieut. and Mrs. Clark P. Chandler and Miss Constance Wheeler, of Burlington.

Mr. Macellus Landon, of Rochester, N.Y., entertained Lieutenant Elting, Lieut. F. T. Dickman and Dr. J. H. Gould at a theater party Saturday, March 14. Mrs. John T. Haines, wife of Capt. John T. Haines, 11th Cav., is very ill. A trained nurse is in constant attendance.

The ladies' night at the club, Monday, March 16, proved to be a social event for the post. It was celebrated by giving a six-table tournament of bridge whist, and bountiful refreshments. Mrs. Stephen C. Reynolds won first prize for ladies, and Lieut. Emory J. Pike, 15th Cav., first prize for gentlemen. The bachelors, chaperoned by Lieut. and Mrs. Stephen C. Reynolds, 11th Cav., and Lieut. and Mrs. Clark P. Chandler, 15th Cav., were responsible for the affair, which proved to be a most enjoyable one. Aside from Lieut. and Mrs. Emory J. Pike, Lieut. and Mrs. Philip Mowry, Lieut. and Mrs. Edmund M. Leary and the bachelor officers of the post, the Misses Sophie Van Sycklin, Hazel Gates, Katharine Brammer, Constance Wheeler, Marjorie Landon, of Burlington, and Messrs. Marcellus Landon, of Rochester, N.Y.; Lieut. George P. Auld, Pay Dept. of the Navy; Fred Wright, of Burlington and Lieut. Stewart Elting were present.

#### FORT WORDEN.

Fort Worden, Wash., March 11, 1908.

Chaplain and Mrs. Easterbrook were entertained on March 6 with an elegant luncheon by Major and Mrs. Bartlett, and after which all the officers and ladies of Fort Flagler were invited to the Major's quarters and called during the afternoon to pay their respects to Chaplain and Mrs. Easterbrook, who expect to leave soon for their new station at the Presidio.

Splendid work is being done here by the wireless, and the men take the keenest interest in running in opposition to the wireless station that is operated by civilians. On Monday night they caught messages here that were being sent down from Point Loma, San Diego, to the battleship fleet, a distance of two thousands miles. The messages were received by Sergeant Cook, of the Signal Corps, who has proved very efficient in remodeling the apparatus.

Great was the rejoicing over an order which was telegraphed here on Tuesday, revoking the order which was to send Chaplain Easterbrook to the Presidio, but who will now remain in this district for duty.

Judging from the daily rides of fifteen to eighteen miles, taken by the commanding officers and others of this post, they will have no trouble in complying with the riding test, ordered by the President.

News has been received here that Dr. Harris, who has been at the General Hospital in San Francisco for treatment during the last two months, is much improved in health and expects soon to return for duty at this post.

#### LEAGUE ISLAND NAVY YARD.

Navy Yard, League Island, Pa., March 19, 1908.

Owing to the overflow of applications for work at the navy yard here, the Labor Board at the station has been working overtime, and it was necessary to shut its door for a few days.

The U.S.S. Mississippi returned here from her "shake down cruise" to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, on Sunday last. She will remain at League Island for three months, at least, in order to make slight alterations and improvements.

The collier Nero is now in drydock No. 1, undergoing overhauling. This was one of the vessels which assisted in towing the drydock Dewey to Olongapo, two years ago.

The U.S.S. New Hampshire was brought down from Cramp's Shipyard last Saturday.

Capt. H. C. Snyder, U.S.M.C., reported this week to take command of the marine guard of the New Hampshire.

The U.S.S. Minneapolis was taken out of drydock yesterday, and the Columbia will go in to-day.

First Lieut. F. D. Kilgore, U.S.M.C., has returned from a week's leave spent at his home in Long Island. Capt. H. J. Nesbit, of the Pennsylvania N.G., of Pittsburgh, Pa., was a visitor here this week. Capt. Thomas F. Lyons, U.S.M.C., is still on the sick list at the naval hospital, Philadelphia.

#### FORT CLARK.

Fort Clark, Texas, March 15, 1908.

Captain Carey, paym., arrived at the post Tuesday, and paid the troops of the 3d Cavalry and detachment of Seminole Indian Scouts. Lieut. D. B. Talley left Monday morning for Montana, where he will join Mrs. Talley, who is visiting her mother. Major Trippe left Wednesday for Fort Sam Houston, where he will be in command of the 3d Squadron of the 3d Cavalry. Mrs. Comley, wife of Lieutenant Comley, arrived last week from San Francisco, where she has been visiting since her return from the Philippines.

Mrs. John Read has as her guest Miss Holloway, who will spend some time here. Mrs. Williams, wife of Captain Williams, and her sister, Miss Edwards, of San Antonio, arrived on Wednesday. Lieut. F. K. Chapin, who has been confined to his quarters for the past week, is again able to be about. Captain Conrad left the post Saturday on sick leave.

#### FORT RUSSELL.

Fort Russell, Wyo., March 15, 1908.

Capt. W. V. Cotchett arrived this past week, and will take over the commissary. Mrs. Persons and children arrived Tuesday from Lake Forest, Ill. She was accompanied by her brother, Mr. J. P. Cobb.

Lieut. Colonel Vinson, Pay Dept., was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Tanner at luncheon March 10. Mrs. Jones entertained the post bridge club March 12. The prizes were won by Miss Appel and Lieutenant Sharkey. Mrs. Errington entertained at an informal tea Thursday for her guest, Mrs. Morton. Mrs. Morton is the daughter-in-law of Gen. Charles Morton, and stopped over a few days en route to San Francisco.

Capt. Oliver S. Eskridge left during the week to inspect the state National Guard. He will be absent about two weeks.

#### FORT HOWARD.

Fort Howard, Md., March 12, 1908.

Col. Clarence Deems attended a banquet given by the local chapter of the Loyal Legion at the Belvedere a few days since. Mr. M. Atkinson entertained Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh S. Brown at afternoon tea at the Belvedere March 7. Mrs. W.

H. Raymond and her small daughter, Miss Ida Louise, are visiting Major and Mrs. F. L. Hodgson, at Philadelphia, Pa. Capt. W. H. Raymond was the dinner guest of Capt. and Mrs. F. H. Lincoln on March 8.

#### BORN.

ANDERSON.—Born to the wife of Lieut. W. D. A. Anderson, C.E., U.S.A., a son, W. D. A. Anderson, Jr., on March 12, 1908, at Marianna, Cuba.

BRIGGS.—Born at Fort Riley, Kas., March 5, 1908, to the wife of Capt. Raymond W. Briggs, 6th Field Art., U.S.A., a daughter, Katharine Briggs.

CAFFEE.—Born at Carthage, Mo., March 16, 1908, to the wife of Ensign Arthur Gill Caffee, U.S.N., a daughter.

ELLIS.—Born at Fort Hancock, N.J., March 14, 1908, to the wife of Major W. E. Ellis, C.A.C., a son, Wilmar Lyon Ellis.

FINNEY.—Born to the wife of Lieut. E. P. Finney, U.S.N., a daughter, at Annapolis, Md., March 17, 1908.

KIERULFF.—Born at San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 28, 1908, to the wife of Dr. H. Newton Kierulff, a daughter.

PARK.—Born at Portland, Me., March 16, 1908, a daughter, to the wife of Ord. Sergt. I. E. Park, U.S.A.

PHILLIPS.—Born to the wife of Lieut. Burt W. Phillips, 20th U.S. Inf., at San Francisco, Cal., on March 2, 1908, a daughter.

SIMONDS.—Born at West Point, N.Y., March 12, 1908, to the wife of Capt. George S. Simonds, 22d U.S. Inf., a daughter, Marjorie Louise Simonds.

#### MARRIED.

STOAKLEY—WHITING.—At Norfolk, Va., March 3, 1908, Chief Bism. John Watts Stoakley, U.S.N., and Miss Margaret Oliver Whiting.

#### DIED.

CAPEHART.—Died on March 7, 1908, at the home of her son, Comdr. Edward E. Capehart, U.S.N., naval training station, San Francisco, Elizabeth Kinsey Capehart, in the seventy-ninth year of her age.

FRANK.—Died at Washington, D.C., March 15, 1908, Brig. Gen. Royal T. Frank, U.S.A., retired.

GARVIN.—Died in Philadelphia, Pa., March 17, 1908, Mrs. Julia De Young Garvin, widow of Chief Engr. Benjamin F. Garvin, U.S.N.

JOLLY.—Died at Olongapo, P.I., Feb. 23, 1908, William R. Chapman Jolly, aged six weeks, infant son of Capt. and Mrs. Wade L. Jolly, U.S.M.C.

KANE.—Died very suddenly at the Park Avenue Hotel, New York city, March 14, 1908, Rear Admiral Theodore F. Kane, U.S.N., in the sixty-eighth year of his age.

MAHONY.—Died at Chester, Pa., March 16, 1908, Corp. K. M. A. Mahony, U.S.N.

MARTIN.—Died at the Naval Medical School Hospital, Washington, D.C., March 12, 1908, Pharm. John Charles Martin, U.S.N.

THOMPSON.—Died at San Francisco, Cal., March 10, 1908, Capt. R. R. Thompson, father of Mrs. Pollock, wife of Lieut. Col. O. W. Pollock, U.S.A., retired.

VAN TUYL.—Died at Leavenworth, Kas., March 13, 1908, Miss Olive Van Tuyl, the sixteen-year-old daughter of Capt. W. R. Van Tuyl, U.S.V., and Mrs. Van Tuyl.

VOSE.—Died March 13, 1908, at Providence, R.I., James Gardiner Vose, son of the late Col. Josiah H. Vose, U.S.A., aged seventy-eight years and ten days.

#### 9TH N.Y.—COL. W. F. MORRIS.

Rear Admiral C. F. Goodrich, U.S.N., reviewed the 9th N. Y., under command of Col. W. F. Morris, at the regimental armory on the night of March 18, and witnessed a fine display.

The Admiral was accompanied by Lieut. William F. Bricker, U.S.N., his aide, and Capt. Jacob W. Miller, commanding the Naval Militia of the state, was also invited to make up the staff of the reviewing officer during his passage around the lines.

The turnout of the regiment was twelve companies of sixteen solid files each, the olive drab Service dress being worn, the command presenting a most solidly appearance. The battalion commanders were Majors Walton, Byrne and Ward. During the standing review the men preserved great steadiness, and in the march past the companies made a most excellent appearance.

The regimental drill, in which Colonel Morris put the regiment through quite a lengthy but interesting program, was finely executed with snap, rapidity and perfect smoothness. The movements frequently evoked applause, and visiting officers were particularly impressed with the exhibition. Evening parade, the last military event, was a fitting conclusion to the excellent display of the night. There was dancing for the members of the regiment and their friends, and the reviewing officer and special guests were pleasantly entertained in the quarters of the Colonel. Among the guests were: Gen. John G. Eddy, 2d Brigade; Colonel Dyer, Lieut. Colonel Huston, Captains Strong and Harriman, of the 12th Regiment; Major Bridgman, Squadron A; Major C. W. Smith, 2d Brigade staff; Major Jackson, 47th Regiment, and ex-Major Davis, of the old 8th Brigade.

#### NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Every commanding officer of the New York National Guard should if possible be present in Albany on the afternoon of Tuesday, March 24, to urge the passage of the act which provides for the purchase of land for a rifle range and its necessary equipment and for the selling of Creedmoor. In case a commanding officer cannot be present he should delegate some other officer or officers to represent him. There will be a public hearing on the act on the above date, and it is of vital importance that it receive all the support possible. The measure is of the first importance to the state force, as at present the troops in the lower part of the state have no range they can practice on, and unless the act becomes a law the troops will have no facilities for outdoor rifle practice.

Great regret is expressed in the 7th N.Y. over the resignation of Lieut. Howard E. Crall, of Co. G, on account of business. He was among the most noted rifle shots in the country, and had been a member of the state team which shot in the National matches, a member of the regimental team, and had also taken part in numerous competitions in shooting.

Very interesting athletic games will be held by the 7th N.Y. in the armory on the night of Saturday, March 28. There will be a band concert at 7:30 o'clock, and the sports will begin at 8.

Officers of the 12th N.Y. will entertain Col. George R. Dyer at dinner at the Union Club, New York city, on the night of March 28.

The National Guard of South Carolina has been reorganized so as to make the organization of the National Guard comply with the requirements of the United States Army.

On account of the unsatisfactory condition of affairs in Co. M, 13th N.Y., Col. David E. Austen has relieved Capt. Harry Herman and 1st Lieut. George V. Catuna and placed 1st Lieut. Robert P. Orr, of Co. D, in command.

Having learned that Senator Burr, of New York, has in hand a measure to establish a state rifle range at Brentwood, Long Island, N.Y., to replace the one at Creedmoor, which must be closed, the leading citizens are protesting strongly. Real estate developers, Dr. W. H. Ross, the management of St. Joseph's Academy and others oppose the plan on grounds of public safety. A delegation will go to Albany to fight the



measure and will stay, if necessary, till the Legislature adjourns. The new range, however, can be made perfectly safe, it is said, and citizens would be in no danger.

The 69th N.Y., under command of Col. Edward Duffy, had a large turnout on St. Patrick's day, when it paraded in the morning for divine service in St. Patrick's Cathedral, and in the afternoon as escort to the Irish societies. The regiment received well deserved applause all along the route for its excellent appearance.

The unanimous election of Major Charles O. Davis, of the 13th Coast Artillery, N.G.N.Y., promotes a very worthy, capable and painstaking officer. He has served some twenty-two years in the regiment, was a volunteer in the Spanish war, and is very popular with both officers and men.

In the last number of the 7th N.Y. Gazette is a poem, printed as its own, entitled, "The Co. F Riding Class," by one who saw it. This poem, with the exception of changing the names of several persons, was taken bodily from "The Castle," published by the 22d N.Y., and the poem was written by Dr. F. T. Robeson, of the 22d Regiment, a member of the riding class of that organization. In all fairness the Gazette should have given credit to "The Castle."

In the New Jersey National Guard the officers are now permitted to wear the full dress uniform of their respective rank, in accordance with the bill of dress prescribed for the United States Army. It having been officially reported that Co. F, 3d Regt., Infantry, stationed at Vineland, is inefficient, the company has been disbanded.

A reception will be held by the Drum Majors' Association of the National Guard of New York and New Jersey at the armory of the 12th N.Y., Sixty-second street and Columbus avenue, New York city, on Saturday night, April 25.

According to plans agreed upon between Brigadier General Tanner, commanding the National Guard of Rhode Island, and Quartermaster General Walker, of the National Guard in Providence which will go to the new state armory, will take up quarters in the new building during the week of March 15. General Walker has notified the owners of the different buildings now occupied by companies of the National Guard in Providence that they will be vacated April 1.

Major E. L. Sweetser, of the 8th Regt., of Massachusetts, was on March 6 elected colonel by two votes over Lieut. Col. E. H. Eldridge. Major Sweetser received nineteen votes and Lieutenant Colonel Eldridge seventeen. It then became necessary to fill the vacancy caused by Major Sweetser's promotion. Capt. P. Frank Packard, of Lynn, received nineteen votes and Capt. C. S. Sleeper, the acting adjutant of the regiment, received seventeen votes, and Captain Packard was declared elected major. Colonel Sweetser is a Spanish war veteran. At the outbreak of the war he was made first sergeant, and while in the south was promoted to the rank of second lieutenant of Co. E, 5th Inf., of Medford. Later he was appointed judge advocate of the 2d Army Corps. He is a member of the Palestine lodge of Masons, Glendale chapter of the order of the Eastern Star. He is a graduate of Chauncy Hall, and received his degree at Boston University Law School in 1897. Major P. Frank Packard joined the 2d Corps of Cadets and was rapidly promoted, being elected first lieutenant in 1894. Soon after he resigned his commission and enlisted as a private in Co. D, 8th Inf., of Lynn. He is a Spanish war veteran and a noted rifleman.

Major Bridgman, of Squadron A, of New York, in referring to the excellent work done by the members of the squadron in target shooting last year says: "The work of the past season has been of a still higher character than ever before, and in spite of the handicap caused by the closing of Creedmoor during October, the qualifications in all but the distinguished expert class are greater than ever before and the squadron still leads the Guard of this state in percentage of qualifications. The team is to be congratulated on again winning the Headquarters Match, and also the National Revolver Team Championship, and the revolver cups offered by the New York and the New Jersey State Rifle Associations. The first and third places in the Military Revolver Championship were won by members of the squadron, as well as second place in the Revolver Championship, and fourth and seventh in the Pistol Championship while Corp. Thomas LeBoutillier, 2d, secured second and 1st Lieut. R. H. Sayre sixth place in the National Pistol Match. Corporal LeBoutillier also won the championship of Ohio. While these successes on the part of the team are very gratifying, the extremely high standard taken by the squadron as a body is especially to be commended, and the commanding officer desires to thank all those who have so ungrudgingly given their time and efforts to secure these most satisfactory results. Arrangements have been made by the Military Athletic League of the United States to hold the handicap and championship meetings. The trial competitions will be held on the night of April 8 at the armory of the 71st Regiment, and the finals of the competitions will be held at the armory of the 22d Regiment on the night of April 15. The officers in charge of the competitions are Major W. A. Turpin, 13th Regiment, chairman; Major William Dubois, 23d Regiment; Captains Huen, 71st, DeRussy, 12th, Elmes, 69th, Fleming, 13th, and Dieges, of the 22d Regiment.

The 10th Co. (K), C.A.C., N.G.N.Y., attached to the 13th C.A. District, celebrated the twentieth anniversary of its organization on Monday evening last, at the 13th Regiment armory in Brooklyn. The military program consisted of a review to Col. Charles H. Luscomb, supernumerary, N.G.N.Y., first captain of the company, and veterans. Exhibition drills were given by a detachment of the 3d Battery, the 2d Co., Signal Corps, and the 16th Co., C.A.C., attached to the 9th C.A. District. The latter company gave an exhibition infantry drill in close and extended order of great excellence. The 3d Division, 1st Battalion, Naval Militia, also gave an exhibition of much merit. The exercises concluded with target practice with the 8-inch gun. The scene shown in the practice brought forth great applause. Dancing followed the military exercises. Among the military guests were Colonel Austin and the field officers of the 13th District, Colonel Morris, and a large representation of officers of the 9th C.A. District.

#### MISSISSIPPI.

Capt. E. G. Peyton, 18th U.S. Inf., in his report to the War Department on the encampment of the Mississippi National Guard at Columbus, from August 6-15, 1907, has some interesting comments. We make the following extracts:

The troops encamped were two regiments of Infantry, one troop of Cavalry, and a battery of Artillery. By reason of its small area, and the proximity of cultivated ground, the site selected was unsuited for extended maneuvers or the solution of military problems. The sinks were generally filthy and unsanitary—the 3d Regiment was especially neglectful of its sinks. They were occasionally inadequately disinfected with lime and covered with dry earth. The city water was used for drinking, and it was not boiled.

Red rust on metal parts and dirty bores were characteristic of the rifles that I inspected during the encampment. The clothing in possession of the men was insufficient—many of them having but one suit of khaki.

Nearly all of the companies were at first greatly deficient in knowledge of extended order and battle exercises, but there was great improvement in this important feature of the soldier's training before the end of the encampment. Normal attacks, both by company and battalion, were attempted, but proficiency in these important exercises was not attained, due in most cases to the lack of necessary preliminary instruction in extended order drills.

A military problem was prepared and its solution directed on August 12. The officers and men displayed the keenest interest in this character of work, but their lack of knowledge of extended order, use of cover, the importance of estimating distances and adjusting sights greatly decreased the value of this military exercise. A discussion of this problem was ordered, and mistakes were pointed out by the senior officers of the Guard and by the Regular officers detailed to attend the encampment. The colonel of the 3d Regiment prepared a problem for his regiment to solve on Aug. 14, in addition to the advance and rear guard drill prescribed for that day. It was gratifying to note that the troops engaged in the solu-

tion of this problem had profited by the mistakes made and pointed in the solution of the first problem.

The commissioned personnel of the Mississippi National Guard is composed of a zealous, hard working and enthusiastic set of officers. They are willing and anxious to learn the art of war. The conduct of enlisted men during the encampment was all that could be desired. I saw but one case of drunkenness during the entire encampment. There were, however, some punishments awarded a few of the men for minor offenses. The enlisted men were at first somewhat backward in the practice of military courtesy, but as the encampment progressed there was great improvement in this feature of military life. I consider the Mississippi National Guard very backward and poorly instructed in guard duty. Many of the officers had a very good knowledge of the methods of correspondence, and those in charge of the headquarters and other offices seemed to be impressed with the importance of keeping accurate records. Inspections of the Guard were made, and instruction to the sentinels was attempted, but the lack of earlier training in the duties of sentinels rendered such efforts rather ineffective.

"I am a Mississippian by birth, and I am keenly interested in the welfare of my state, especially its National Guard. It would give me greatest pleasure to be able to report to the War Department, that the Mississippi National Guard is fully prepared to take the field at any time an emergency demands that it be called into the service of the United States; but as study and experience as a professional soldier have taught me that study, hard training and careful preparation are necessary to make a modern army successful in war, I am compelled to report that, if war were declared to-morrow, the Mississippi National Guard at the present time could aid but slightly the military forces of the United States; that its records would furnish the moralist and poet the highest examples of devoted heroism, and sacrifice of life in the discharge of duty, but the returns that would be demanded by trained troops for such sacrifice of life could not be expected of the Mississippi National Guard."

"The statements contained in this report should not be construed as reflecting upon the individual zeal and enthusiasm of the officers and men of the National Guard, nor should the impression be gained that I depreciate the continuance of the Mississippi National Guard, for I hope the day will never come when the state will discontinue its National Guard organization."

Captain Peyton, among his recommendations, has the following: "That the period of encampment be at least twenty days. That the Regular officer detailed to attend the encampment be ordered to report several months prior to the encampment, to assist in preparing the schedule of drills and instruction, and to visit organizations of the National Guard with a view to aiding the officers in preparing their troops for the work that will be required of them during the encampment. That Regular troops, when practicable, be encamped with the National Guard to indicate to the officers and men of the guard the high standard of discipline and drill that must be attained by the modern trained soldier. That a Regular officer be directed, during the encampment, to consolidate each day a battalion into a company of war strength, and that he drill such composite company himself in extended order, and battle exercises for the instruction of the officers and men. That the new Springfield rifle caliber .30 be not issued to the enlisted men of the National Mississippi Guard until they learn to give the care and preservation of their present arm more attention."

"I wish in conclusion," says Captain Peyton, "to make of record my appreciation of the courtesies shown me by the distinguished Governor of Mississippi, James K. Vardaman, whose soldierly presence and words of encouragement were an inspiration to everyone. I wish also to make of record my appreciation of the many courtesies shown me by Major Gen. S. R. Keeler, Brig. Gen. Arthur Frisbie, Col. John E. Mayo, and Lieut. Col. E. N. Scudder, Mississippi National Guard. To the military zeal, energy and efficiency of these distinguished gentlemen is due the fact that Camp Columbus enjoys the reputation of being the most successful and instructive encampment that has ever been held by the National Guard of Mississippi."

#### 23D N.Y.—COL. WILLIAM A. STOKES.

Major Gen. Charles F. Roe reviewed the 23d N.Y., under command of Col. W. A. Stokes, in the armory on the night of March 14, and a regimental drill and evening parade followed. During the presentation of a handsome clock from the regiment to Ord. Sergt. George E. Bryant, who, as a member of the state team in the National Match, broke all records at 1000 yards, the men of the regiment showed very poor discipline by pounding the armory floor with the butts of their rifles as a means of applause, and the officers were lacking in their duties to allow it. Such an unmilitary proceeding in the 23d Regiment is certainly a surprise, and men who know no better than to pound a floor with a rifle had better be given dummy guns to parade with.

The presentation of the clock was made by Col. N. B. Thurston, of General Roe's staff, and following this Lieutenant Colonel Wingate, also of General Roe's staff, was called upon to present to Major F. A. Wells the Oliver aggregate score medal, and to Pvt. C. E. Bell, of Co. K, the Grand gold medal. A number of long service medals were also presented by Chaplain Lindsay Parker.

Evening parade was taken by Major DuBois, and aside from the poor display of discipline noted and slight confusion in the 1st and 3d Battalions in one movement during the drill, owing to the failure of officers to hear the command, the display was very creditable. Colonel Stokes has made application for the muster of a new company to be designated "M."

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

A READER.—Address Capt. John C. Groome, Pennsylvania Constabulary, care of Philadelphia Club, Philadelphia, Pa.

READER.—You had better write to the Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, D.C. We believe that you will not be entitled to the pension if you marry again.

E. B. S. asks: About when will the next examination be held for appointments as second lieutenants in the Coast Artillery branch of the Regular Army; and also to what authorities should I forward an application to take the said examination? Answer: July 1, 1908, for civilians. See G.O. 1 and 2, W.D., of this year. It depends upon whether the applicant is from civil life or from the ranks.

CONSTANT READER writes: I served with the Cavalry in Cuba from June 22 to August, 1898. Am I entitled to the Spanish campaign badge? Answer: Yes.

H. asks: (1) Would a midshipman, a short time after graduation developing some defect in vision, be discharged from the Navy? Answer: He could be. There have been such cases. (2) Are the older officers, such as Lieutenant commanders, allowed any pay when obliged to retire for some physical disability? Answer: Yes; they are allowed the regular retired pay.

ANXIOUS asks: (1) The subjects required for Civil Service examinations in Quartermaster's Department. Answer: Ordinary English branches for educational examination. (2) When and where are the examinations held? Answer: All over the country. (3) Has a soldier to be in the Army any specified time before taking the examination? Answer: No. (4) Is there any specified limit as to age? Answer: Yes; it varies according to the place. (5) Where should one apply for examination papers? Answer: Your inquiry is not clear as to which class of place you mean. The educational examination is wholly under the Civil Service Commission, to which apply for information as to subjects, dates and places of examinations. For non-educational places, full information is given in Circular 26, Quartermaster General's Office, War Department, Washington, D.C. Write and ask for it, if that is what you have in mind.

J. A. asks: If the enlisted men of the Navy returning to the United States from Cavite as passengers on the U.S. Army transports are obliged to work on the ship while en-

route to the United States. Answer: No; they are required only to police their own quarters.

J. F. S. writes: (1) I served in Co. E, 6th U.S.V. Inf., from October, 1898, to March, 1899, in Porto Rico. Am I entitled to a foreign service badge? Answer: No. (2) Is a master gunner prohibited under existing orders from holding a rating as observer, second class? Answer: Yes.

SERGEANT MAJOR asks: A man was mustered out of the Volunteer service after serving eighteen months. Will he have to serve eighteen months more before he is entitled to wear an enlistment stripe, or in other words, can a man in the Service wear an enlistment stripe for less than three years' service? Answer: Three years' service is requisite for each service stripe.

J. S. H. asks: Am I entitled to a badge, or not, for service in the 22d Infantry in the Philippines from July, 1899, to January, 1902? If so, should I apply for it, or will it be sent to me? Answer: You are entitled to the Philippine badge. If your name was reported recently by your commanding officer badge will be sent. If not, you had better apply for it to the Adjutant General, through the channel.

D. R. T. asks: I served in 2d Infantry during Spanish war, and was at Santiago with the 5th Corps discharged under G.O. 40; re-enlisted in 30th Vol. Infantry and went to Philippine Islands; was discharged April 3, 1901, when regiment was disbanded. Am I entitled to a badge for service in either of said corps? Answer: You are entitled to a badge for each campaign.

C. A. W. asks: What is the standard size of a Cavalry guidon? Answer: Twenty-seven by forty-one inches. What is the size of the letters thereon? Answer: Four and three-quarter inches. Is the upper field red and the lower one white? Answer: Yes. I formerly served in Troop D, of the N.Y.N.G. Would the D appear in the upper field or the lower? Answer: D in the upper and N.Y. in the lower.

L. W. H. asks: What is the difference between a 6-pounder R.F. and a 6-inch R.F. gun? Answer: A 6-pounder is a gun that fires a shot weighing six pounds. A 6-inch gun refers to a gun the bore of which has a diameter of six inches. A 6-inch Vickers, Sons and Maxim gun, for example, uses a 100-pound shell with a powder charge of twenty-five pounds.

CADUCEUS asks: If the Army Medical Corps bill introduced last week by Mr. Dewey is an administration measure, endorsed by the General Staff and War Department? If it is not, will you state just what is behind it? Answer: As the bill was introduced by request, it is obviously not an administration measure. The man behind the bill is supposed to be Dr. Seaman.

T. S.—The captain of Co. L, 5th U.S. Inf., is William F. Martin, and he is on duty at Havana, Cuba. For the other information you desire write the Adjutant General, U.S.A., Washington, D.C.

L. T. S.—Officers of the Army when absent on account of sickness or wounds, or lawfully absent from duty and waiting orders, shall receive full pay; when absent with leave for other causes full pay during such absence, not exceeding in the aggregate thirty days in one year, and half pay during such absence exceeding thirty days in one year.

#### WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., March 18, 1908.

The Homer Ramsdell made good progress through the ice on her trip down the river last Tuesday, and we now have open water between this point and Newburgh.

A very enjoyable concert was given by members of the classes of 1909 and 1911 in Cullum Hall on Saturday evening. The concert was given under the direction of Cadet Everts, of 1909. Cadet Hanna, 1909, was soloist; Cadet Parker, 1909, accompanist. The quartette was composed of Cadets Everts and Acher, of 1909, and Reinecke and Holliday, of 1911.

The cadet fencing squad was defeated by Columbia in the junior fencing competition with foils, for the Salus medals, held at the Fencers' Club in the Windsor Arcade, Fifth avenue and Forty-seventh street, last Saturday evening. This event is an annual team contest given by the Fencers' Club. West Point was victorious last year. But the Columbia team after having defeated the strong cadet teams gained a second victory over the Turn Verein. In each case the score was the same, five bouts to two. Four teams were represented in the contest, viz.: The West Point team was composed of the following players: Dickinson, Bull and Richardson; Columbia, Amend, Byrne and Perrine; Turn Verein, Postgate, Strauss and Donohue; French Y.M.C.A., Meylan, Vorgeli and Gottaux.

Preliminary round: Columbia vs. West Point—Dickinson beat Amend, Byrne beat Bull, Perrine beat Richardson, Dickinson beat Bull, Amend beat Bull, Byrne beat Richardson, Perrine beat Bull—Columbia, 5; West Point, 2. In the contest between the New York Turn Verein and the French Y.M.C.A., the score was Turn Verein, 5; French Y.M.C.A., 0. In the final round, Columbia vs. Turn Verein, Columbia scored 5 to 2. Amend (Columbia) beat Postgate (Turn Verein), Strauss (Turn Verein) beat Byrne (Columbia), Perrine (Columbia) beat Donohue (Turn Verein), Byrne (Columbia) beat Postgate (Turn Verein), Strauss (Turn Verein) beat Amend (Columbia), Byrne (Columbia) beat Donohue (Turn Verein), Byrne (Columbia) beat Strauss (Turn Verein). It will be seen that Strauss defeated Byrne and Amend in the Columbia-Turn Verein contest, and Dickinson defeated the same members of the Columbia team in the West Point-Columbia contest. (From New York Times account.)

A card party for the benefit of the work of the West Point section of the Army Relief Society was given in Cullum Hall on Monday evening. Mrs. Larned is president of the section. Bridge and five hundred were the games played. At their conclusions supper followed. A large number attended as players and spectators, and it is hoped that the financial result will be as gratifying as usual.

Rev. Irving McGrew, of Haledon, N.J., who was prevented by illness from keeping his appointment last week, is expected to preach at the cadet chapel on Thursday evening, March 19. Mr. McGrew is a brother of Captain McGrew stationed at the post. On Friday evening the Chaplain will preach at the Church of the Holy Innocents at Highland Falls, N.Y.

"Church History" will be the subject of a series of addresses by Chaplain Travers at the Sunday evening services at the cadet chapel during Lent.

Mrs. Baer, née Miss Mabel McKinley, has been a recent guest of Mrs. Heidt.

The Reading Club met last week at Mrs. Nelly's. "Landscape Gardening" was the subject of the paper read.

The cadets occupying seven divisions of the old barracks have moved into the new cadet barracks, and the other seven divisions of the new building have also been taken possession of. Only that portion of the old barracks that has been renovated and fitted with modern improvements the same as the new will be occupied. This work of modernizing the old building is being continued and will be completed during the summer.

#### NOTES FROM CUBA.

Camp Columbia, Cuba, March 11, 1908.

On Friday evening, March 6, Prisoner Carr, who was confined in guard house number two, escaped through the bars of a window, and up to this time has not been captured. Carr was a general prisoner, and was to have been taken on March 7 to the Stars for confinement at Leavenworth to serve a four years' sentence.

The Signal Corps participated in the gorgeous carnival parade which occurred in Havana March 8. They rode in a pole wagon decorated with an abundance of Old Glory and bunting. The 27th Infantry band accompanied them.

Nothing the enlisted men of Camp Columbia have ever given in the way of social functions was more successful and delightful than the masquerade ball given at the post pavilion on Thursday night, March 5. There were fully 500 soldiers and ladies present, and many officers and their ladies attended to witness the numerous attractive costumes. Six prizes were given away, as follows: Three prizes for the



three best costumes and three for the three couples waltzing the best. The prizes were awarded by a committee consisting of Chaplain Rice, Sergeant Wise, Privates Wagner, Albrand and Dowd and were given to the following persons: Best costumes—First prize, Mrs. Whitson; second prize, Musicians Schallitz; third prize, Private Wilford. Best waltzing—First prize, Sergeant Epps and Miss Crull; second prize, Corporal Perry and Mrs. O'Connell; third prize, Musicians Schallitz and Mrs. Howland. The next dance for enlisted men will be held April 9, but will not be a masquerade.

Captain Gately took his battery, Battery F, 3d F.A., on an interesting road march on Monday, March 2, through the principal streets of Havana, where many Americans gave vent to their patriotic sentiments by hurrahing loudly for the Artillerymen. Lieutenants Hammond, Cruse and Downer, all of the 3d Field Artillery, accompanied the battery. It was a spectacular feature of the carnival which the Havanaes had not expected to see.

The polo game played at the Camp Columbia oval Saturday, March 7, between the Reds and Blues, two teams made up of American officers and Cubans, resulted in a victory for the Reds by a score of 2½ to 1½. Each team had two Americans and two Cubans. It was not a fast game, but a large crowd was in attendance to cheer the players. It was the first of a series of three games which are being played for a prize offered by the carnival committee.

Chaplain Rice has announced an elaborate entertainment for the Camp Columbia cotillion on the night of March 26, which will be one of the largest and best vaudeville shows ever staged here.

It is definitely announced that the three batteries of Field Artillery stationed here will start for Pinar del Rio March 14, and that Captain Silva and his Cuban battery will go with the American organizations. It is said the batteries will remain at Pinar del Rio several days to engage in maneuvers and target practice in co-operation with two squadrons of the 11th Cavalry.

Capt. Paul B. Malone, judge advocate of the Army of Cuban Pacification, spent a few days last week at Guanajay, conducting certain experimental demonstrations in conjunction with other officers on a new target. Captain Malone is president of a board, consisting of Captain McNabb, 27th Inf., and Lieutenant Dillon, Engr. Corps, all of whom have won considerable fame as riflemen. Captain Malone devised a new target some time since, which has been highly lauded and approved by the School of Musketry at Presidio and adopted by the War Department. The experiments were made for the purpose of figuring out percentages for the classification under this new system. The skirmish firing has been unsatisfactory for some time because of the shattering effect upon the skirmish target by the new high velocity bullet. These newly devised plans of Captain Malone's will remedy this, and make a much more satisfactory system.

The Engineers and Infantry, who have been at Guanajay for some time, engaged in target practice, have returned to Camp Columbia, and the officers report a most successful season of work. There were many more experts at this practice than the practice of 1907. The Artillery is holding its annual gunners' school, which will last for two or three months.

Lieutenants Waring and Downer, of the 2d and 3d Regiments of Field Artillery, respectively, will have in charge the management of the new Artillery baseball club.

Nearly all the organizations in Camp Columbia have their full quota of men, and the other stations over the island are rapidly filling up.

A message received from Chaplain George Waring, who was recently called to the States on account of the serious illness of his brother at Providence, R.I., states that the Chaplain will not return to Cuba for another month owing to the condition of his brother. Chaplain Waring had planned a tour of Cuba to say mass and preach at the various American camps, which would have been a good move for the men who have not had an opportunity of attending church since coming to the island. The tour has been postponed until spring.

Col. Millard F. Waltz, adjutant general of the Army of Cuban Pacification, Mrs. Waltz and daughter were in Havana Sunday, March 8, and enjoyed the big parade of the floats. There were many other officers and their ladies from Camp Columbia and other camps throughout the island in the Cuban capital to witness the festivities, which were certainly gorgeous and magnificent. The parade lasted for three hours. Havana's thoroughfares were literally jammed with people, among them being thousands of American tourists and soldiers. Battery F went to the city mounted and helped to cheer the two big American flags which led the parade, being used by the Signal Corps in their floats.

#### FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., March 16, 1908.

The Post Card Club met with Dr. and Mrs. McMillan last Wednesday night when five hundred was indulged in. The high scores were made by Miss Madeline Bonney and Dr. McMillan, their prizes being a cut-glass decanter and glasses and a handsome cut-glass dish. Miss Bonney has been the fortunate prize winner at the last three meetings of the club, and her skill at both bridge and five hundred is much envied. The guests were Col. and Mrs. Gardener, Major and Mrs. Blauvelt, Miss Blauvelt, Lieut. and Mrs. Riley, Lieut. and Mrs. Churchill, Mrs. Hentig, Miss Plummer, Mrs. George Brown, Capt. and Mrs. Crimmins, Capt. and Mrs. W. C. Bennett, Major and Mrs. Beckurts, Lieut. and Mrs. Sydney Smith, Miss Port Jackson, Captain Ridenour, and Lieutenants White, James, Boswell, McCune and Brown. A delicate spread was served during the evening.

Mrs. Gardener's mother, Mrs. Patton, of Detroit, Mich., arrived at the post last Monday for an extended visit with Col. and Mrs. Gardener. Mrs. Patton will remain here while the former are abroad on leave. Lieut. D. E. Shean, on a two months' leave with Mrs. Shean, left yesterday for Santa Barbara, Cal., where they go for the benefit of Mrs. Shean's health, which has not been of the best for the past three months.

Lieut. W. C. Short joined, from a two months' leave, last Wednesday, and has taken quarters No. 27 at the north end of the garrison. Mrs. Gardener, wife of the post commander, has been slightly ill during the past week. Major and Mrs. Blauvelt entertained at dinner last Friday night, their guests being Lieut. P. L. Smith, Lieutenant McCune, Lieutenant Brown and Miss Madeline Bonney.

Mrs. M. L. Crimmins was hostess at an informal afternoon tea last Friday at which her guests were Captain Ridenour, Lieut. and Mrs. Michaelis, Mrs. W. C. Bennett, Mrs. Dalton, Miss Jackson, Lieut. and Mrs. Smith and Lieutenants McCune, Boswell and James.

Capt. James W. Van Dusen, Med. Dept., reported for duty from leave last Friday to succeed Capt. C. E. B. Flagg, when the latter's resignation takes effect on April 15. Captain Flagg will engage in civil practice at Vancouver, B.C., instead of in South Carolina as heretofore reported. Lieut. Jack Hayes was the guest of Major and Mrs. Blauvelt at dinner last Wednesday night.

Lieut. and Mrs. O. E. Michaelis, who have been spending a leave in Boston and vicinity, arrived last Friday from Plattsburg Barracks, their former station, and are guests of Capt. and Mrs. W. C. Bennett while they are getting settled in their own quarters. Lieutenant Michaelis has been assigned to the command of Company H. Lieutenant James entertained at dinner in Omaha last Tuesday evening, his guests being Mrs. George Brown, Miss Natalie Blauvelt, Miss Madeline Bonney, Miss Port Jackson and Lieutenant Brown. After dinner Lieutenant James and his guests attended the performance of Mrs. Patrick Campbell at the Boyd Theater.

The committee in charge of the theatricals to be given by the 16th Infantry Dramatic Club the coming week in aid of the Army Relief Society, report a large advance sale of tickets, and there is every prospect that a neat sum will be realized from this worthy charity. The two pieces to be given are "Sweethearts" and a "Proposal Under Difficulties." Mrs. Gardener, Mrs. Sydney Smith, Major Blauvelt and Lieutenant Harvey form the cast of the former, while Captain Dalton, Lieutenant

White, Mrs. W. C. Bennett and Miss Natalie Blauvelt are to take the parts in the latter piece. Many guests from department headquarters and Fort Omaha are expected. A hop will follow the performance.

Lieutenant Short was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Crimmins at dinner Wednesday night.

The next "meet" of the 16th Infantry Moon Council will be held on the evening of St. Patrick's day when Lieut. P. L. Smith will address the meeting on his impressions of European capitals.

Mrs. G. H. White returned Monday from Jackson, Mich., where she has been visiting relatives for the past four months. Lieutenant White returned some time ago.

#### NEWPORT NOTES.

Newport, R.I., March 16, 1907.

Lieut. Comdr. F. L. Sandoz, U.S.N., has returned to duty at the training station, after an absence of about a month, which he spent at his home in Louisiana. Mrs. Lucas, wife of Major Lewis C. Lucas, U.S.M.C., has gone to Washington to join her husband, who is on duty at the Marine Corps headquarters. Major Lucas expects to return to the command of the marine detachment at the training station next month.

The second of a series of shooting matches between the Newport Artillery Company and Fort Adams took place Thursday evening, March 12, at Fort Adams. The score was 202 to 180 in favor of the Newport Artillery team. Bristow, of Fort Adams, made the highest score, 45 out of a possible 50, while Wymann of the Newport Company, took second place, securing 44 out of a possible 50.

About seventeen hundred apprentice seamen gathered in the auditorium March 9, where they sang patriotic songs and listened to the rendition of several popular pieces by a soloist, one of their number. Master-at-arms Rogers and Miss Ethel Hunnewell furnished the instrumental music.

Col. J. H. Willard, U.S.A., Engr. Corps, who was recently retired, has left Newport for Panama, where he will be the guest of Lieut. Col. G. W. Goethals, U.S.A., in charge of the canal work.

The funeral of the late Major Charles C. Churchill, U.S.A., took place March 9, at St. Joseph's church. Many officers from the Army and Navy were present as well as many prominent Newport citizens. The pall bearers were Rear Admiral Stephen B. Luce, U.S.N.; Comdr. James H. Oliver, U.S.N.; Gen. William Ennis, U.S.A., and Messrs. William K. Covell, Thomas P. Peckham and J. Peace Vernon. The remains were taken to Oakland cemetery, at Washington, for interment.

Pay Insp. and Mrs. Livingston Hunt, U.S.N., who have recently returned from Europe, are the guests of Mrs. Richard Morris Hunt. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Charles H. Stockton, of Washington, who are well known in Newport, expect to leave for Europe about the middle of April to be gone all summer.

#### FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, March 14, 1908.

Lieut. Gen. Samuel B. M. Young, U.S.A., retired, accompanied by Mrs. Young, spent a few hours in El Paso last week on their way to Arizona. Lieut. John L. Bond, 19th Inf., is enjoying a short leave. Commissary Sergeant Volger, U.S.A., arrived at the post recently for duty from a tour in the Philippines. Mrs. Andrew E. Williams, wife of Captain Williams, 3d Cav., who arrived in El Paso recently from the Philippines, was the guest of her cousin, Mrs. Kellogg, of El Paso, and left last week for her home in San Antonio, Texas.

The new well has been finished at the post, and now there will be an abundance of water at the garrison.

Capt. and Mrs. Frederick G. Lawton, 19th Inf., gave an informal card party last week in honor of Mrs. Lawton's brother, Mr. J. F. Keene. The friends through the Army of Miss Rosa Blanco, daughter of the late Col. Jacobo Blanco, will be pleased to hear of the announcement of her engagement to Mr. Walter McDonald Comber, of Mexico City.

The post hop room, last Saturday, was filled to "no standing room," the occasion being a very entertaining lecture, with illustrations of the battle of Mt. Dajo, which was participated in by the 19th Infantry, then under command of Capt. Edward P. Lawton. The lecture was given by Chaplain Samuel Smith, 19th Inf., who devoted a great deal of time to the welfare and interests of the enlisted men.

The battalion was considerably enlarged last week by the advent of two carloads of recruits who hailed from Jefferson Barracks.

The funeral of Pvt. Walter Harper, Co. A, 19th Inf., was held on March 11, with interment at the post cemetery, with military honors. The services were conducted by Chaplain Samuel Smith, 19th Inf. Private Harper was shot and almost instantly killed on March 10 near the post.

#### MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., March 12, 1908.

The wireless telegraph station here enjoys the distinction of being the first to establish communication with the battleship fleet, and the greatest gratification is accordingly being felt at this yard, for the record thus made by the Mare Island operator was an exceptionally good one. In the wee sma' hours of Sunday morning, March 8, the operator on duty was delighted to find that his instruments were picking up a message from the battleship Maine, addressed to the Navy Department, Washington, D.C. The battleship was then 1,400 miles south of Magdalena Bay, and 2,600 miles from this navy yard. Notwithstanding this great distance the message came distinctly to the Mare Island instruments, and the operator here was enabled to establish complete communication with the Maine, the announcement of the receipt of the message here being acknowledged by the operator on that ship. Owing to the interference of the stations along the coast, however, further communication was lost. The message from the Maine, which was picked up here at 2:30 a.m., closely followed a message from the Connecticut, picked up by the St. Louis, then at Magdalena Bay, and relayed to this yard.

On Thursday, March 5, Mrs. John M. Elliott entertained at a delightful luncheon aboard the Maryland, of which Lieut. Commander Elliott is the executive officer. The affair was complimentary to Mrs. Eleanor Martin and Mrs. R. A. Schwerin, of San Francisco, and was one of the prettiest which has been given aboard any ship here for some little time. Major E. A. Sherman, of Oakland, one of the few survivors of the Mexican War, and C. H. Hilton, also a well known veteran, came up to the yard on Saturday last to spend the day as the guests of Captain A. A. McAllister.

Mrs. John T. Myers was the hostess at a delightful little card party on Friday evening last at which she entertained the young ladies of the yard and a number of the junior officers of the West Virginia, to which Major Myers is attached. Bridge furnished the diversion of the evening, and supper was served at a late hour. Among those invited were: Miss Eleanor Phelps, Miss Mattie Milton, Miss Dorothy Anderson, Miss Eleanor Anderson, Miss Persons, Miss Pauline Persons, Miss Nina Blow and an equal number of men.

Asst. Surg. Rudolph Longbaugh, of the Yorktown, came up to Vallejo on Tuesday to join Mrs. Longbaugh, who has been making her home with his sister, Dr. Emily Hartman, during his cruise. Miss Marion Huntington and Mrs. Franklin Harwood, of San Francisco, are spending a week at the Benicia Arsenal, where they are guests at the home of Capt. and Mrs. Edward M. Shinkle.

Capt. and Mrs. Raymond Fenner, who have been stationed at Fort Baker for several months, have purchased a ranch in Sonoma county, where they will shortly begin the erection of a summer home. Mrs. Fenner and her two small daughters will spend the greater part of the coming summer there.

Mrs. Gatewood was the hostess on Wednesday at one of the informal little bridge parties which have become so popu-

lar at the yard during the winter. Three tables of the game were played by her guests, a dainty tea and an hour's chat over the tea-cups rounding out the afternoon. Mrs. Thomas S. Phelps entertained five of the little tots of the yard at a birthday party on Tuesday afternoon, given in honor of little Miss Genevieve Irwin, who that day attained her fifth birthday. Mrs. George Brown, Jr., came up from Berkeley the first of the week for a several days' visit as the guest of Mrs. Samuel L. Graham.

Capt. Roald Amundsen, the noted Norwegian who successfully navigated the Northwest passage in the now world famous craft, the Gjos, paid a visit to that vessel at this yard on Saturday last. After a thorough inspection of the craft he stated that she was in excellent condition, and would need but slight repairs before starting for the north, where he intends to attempt a return trip to Christiania by way of the Northwest passage.

Telegraphic orders were received at the navy yard this week for the torpedo-boat destroyers Fox and Davis to be fitted out for a trip to Magdalena Bay at the earliest possible date, as it is the desire of the Navy Department that they be used as despatch boats there during the time that the fleet is engaged in target practice. The hospital ship Relief was to have sailed for Magdalena on or before March 10, but has been delayed at the yard, as all stores and coal were not aboard at the date specified. It is expected that she will get away within a day or two.

#### SOCIAL EVENTS AT FORT DES MOINES.

Fort Des Moines, Iowa, March 16, 1908.

Capt. and Mrs. John J. Boniface entertained at dinner on Saturday night. The guests were Capt. and Mrs. Charles E. Romeyn, Lieut. and Mrs. C. M. Elby, Miss Mary Mars and Dr. A. D. Tuttle. Lieut. and Mrs. Gilbert C. Smith gave an attractive dinner on Saturday night. With them there were seated Capt. C. E. Hawkins and Mrs. Hawkins, Captain Hawkins's mother, Miss Tracy, Dr. Siler and Mr. and Mrs. Phillips.

Capt. and Mrs. S. M. Kochersperger entertained at bridge on Thursday night. Mrs. Johnson was the charming hostess at a pretty luncheon on Friday, her guests being Mrs. Hunt, Mrs. Romeyn and Mrs. Mumma.

After the hop on Friday night Lieut. Col. and Mrs. L. P. Hunt gave a hop supper. All the guests were seated at one table, which was decorated with yellow jonquils. Misses Hunt and Abbott assisted in receiving. Those enjoying this occasion were Capt. and Mrs. Charles E. Romeyn, Lieut. and Mrs. Morton C. Mumma, Lieut. and Mrs. William R. Pope, Lieut. and Mrs. James A. Mars, Misses Mars and Tracy, Dr. Siler, Dr. Tuttle, Captain Purviance and Lieutenant Smalley.

Lieut. E. R. Coppock has returned from a ten days' leave spent in Indiana, where he was called by the serious illness and subsequent death of his father. Capt. W. F. Clark, formerly of the 2d Cavalry, now of the Paymaster's Department, is here to pay the regiment. Major Jacob G. Galbraith, I.G., has returned to Omaha. Major F. W. Sibley has recovered from recent illness, and is back on duty inspecting the National Guard.

Lieut. Edgar U. Coffey is on sick report. Capt. F. G. Irwin has returned from a two months' leave spent East. Capt. E. L. King and Capt. Charles E. Romeyn have been detailed to enter the school at Fort Leavenworth next fall. Capt. and Mrs. John P. Wade entertained at dinner on Sunday evening, and afterward the party went down-town to the Majestic Theater. The guests were Capt. and Mrs. S. M. Kochersperger, Miss Tracy, Dr. Siler and Captain Purviance.

Mrs. F. W. Sibley entertained at tea on Sunday evening, her guests being Capt. and Mrs. H. H. Sargent, Capt. C. E. Hawkins and Mrs. Hawkins and Lieut. and Mrs. M. C. Mumma.

Lieut. J. W. Moore has gone on leave to join Mrs. Moore in Texas for a visit to their parents.

#### LIFE AT JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., March 16, 1908.

Capt. G. Souldard Turner, 7th Inf., left last Friday for Cuba with a detachment of recruits. An interesting game of basketball was played last Friday evening in the mess hall between the two teams from Battery A, M.N.G., who came out from St. Louis. The game was followed by a concert given by the depot band. Lieut. Francis J. McConnell, 17th Inf., is in charge of these Friday evening entertainments, and deserves great credit for making them such a success. Capt. William T. Littlebrant, 11th Cav., left the early part of the week for Cuba, where he will join his regiment.

Capt. Henry G. Lyon, paymaster, U.S.A., was a visitor in the post last week. Miss Blanche Turner has returned from Arcadia, where she spent a few days last week. Lieut. Francis J. McConnell, 17th Inf., entertained a number of friends at dinner last Friday evening, his guests including Capt. and Mrs. Rumboldt from St. Louis. Lieut. Col. Louis W. Crampton, Med. Dept., and Mrs. Crampton were visitors in the post last week.

Capt. Charles J. Symmonds, 12th Cav., is now able to be out again after an attack of grippé. Capt. George P. Peed, Med. Dept., was a visitor in the post for a few days last week. Capt. George W. Helms, 19th Inf., is confined to his quarters with an attack of grippé. Mr. and Mrs. Gunter, from Nebraska, arrived here the latter part of last week, and are visiting Capt. and Mrs. Charles J. Symmonds. Mrs. Ola W. Bell has recovered from her attack of grippé, and is now out again.

Col. Montgomery M. Macomb, F.A., gave a lecture last Saturday evening at the Round Table Club dinner at the St. Louis Club, on the "Experiences of a Military Observer during the Russo-Japanese War." Colonel Macomb left Sunday for Washington, D.C., where he will deliver a lecture at the War College. The many friends here and in St. Louis of Comdr. Louis S. Van Duzer, U.S.N., regret to learn that he has been relieved from duty here in charge of the St. Louis lighthouse district. Capt. and Mrs. Gustave Jankesh were visitors in the post last week, from St. Louis.

#### BOSTON HARBOR NOTES.

Fort Revere, Mass., March 15, 1908.

Lieut. Allen Kimberly entertained a week-end party at his quarters at Fort Warren, his guests being Mr. and Mrs. King, Mr. and Mrs. Guilmette, of Boston, and Miss Brazier, of Wellesley College.

Capt. and Mrs. Lomax had as their week-end guest Captain Hill, of the Marine Corps. Captain Hill is now stationed at the Charlestown Navy Yard. On Monday Mrs. Bartlett entertained at luncheon Miss Hortense Colby and Miss Edith Dudley, of Wellesley College.

On Monday night Capt. and Mrs. Lomax gave a most charming bowling party at the fort, and supper for Miss Bartlett and Miss Perrine. On Tuesday evening Dr. and Mrs. Peck were entertained with bowling and supper, followed by some very good music. Mrs. Peck is the happy possessor of a very fine soprano voice. The third bowling party of the week was given on Thursday evening for Miss Bartlett by Lieut. and Mrs. Taylor.

On Tuesday Major and Mrs. Straub, of Fort Strong, were the guests of Major and Mrs. Davis for luncheon at Fort Andrews.

Lieut. and Mrs. Bartlett entertained with a charming dinner party on Tuesday, their guests being Miss Bartlett, Miss Boyd, of Brookline, and Lieutenants Morrow and Biscoe, of Fort Banks. On the same evening Capt. and Mrs. Lomax were dinner hosts. Lieut. James Pierce, their guest, has joined the Fort Andrews garrison. Lieut. William Pogram Wilson joined at Fort Revere on Tuesday. Lieutenant Wilson has been assigned to the 83d Co., C.A.C. On Wednesday evening Major and Mrs. Cree entertained most charmingly at dinner, their guests being Capt. and Mrs. Zollars and Lieutenant Wilson.

Little Bonita Clarke, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Adna G. Clarke, of Fort Warren, met with a severe accident while



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having a romp with her brothers. She fell off the bed, breaking her arm.

On Thursday evening Major and Mrs. Davis, of Fort Andrews, gave a most charming dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Taylor, Miss Margaret Cree, of Fort Revere, and Lieutenant Pierce. Later the younger people joined them and the evening passed pleasantly with cards.

Mrs. Charles Kinsman and Mrs. Guy Gannett, of Augusta, Me., were the house guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Bartlett on Thursday and Friday. Capt. and Mrs. Mathews entertained most delightfully at dinner on Friday. Capt. and Mrs. Long were also dinner hosts on the same evening; they also entertained at bridge on Saturday evening.

The annual West Point dinner was given on Saturday evening at the University Club, Boston. Those officers who attended from the harbor were: Major Davis, Major Straub, Major Cree, Lieutenants Hinkle, Somers and Bartlett, Colonel Hoskins, Captain Kephart and Lieutenants Brett and Morrow went up from Fort Banks.

Mrs. Frances M. Hinkle, of Fort Warren, had as her weekend guests Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, of Boston. She entertained Mr. and Mrs. Anderson and Dr. Brewer at dinner on Saturday evening.

A very exciting game of basketball was played at Fort Warren on Saturday evening, Fort Warren winning from the town team, through the efforts of Private Perry, who, although injured, insisted upon finishing the game. Later a dance was enjoyed by all present.

Colonel Homer and Miss Dyer entertained Lieutenant Kimberly at dinner on Sunday. Capt. and Mrs. Henry C. Merriam entertained Capt. and Mrs. Zollars and Lieutenant Wilson on Sunday evening at supper. Mr. McDonald, a cousin of Captain Zollars, was guest of Capt. and Mrs. Zollars on Saturday. Mr. McDonald is playing in "Gay White Way" company.

## FORT HANCOCK NOTES.

Fort Hancock, N.J., March 16, 1908.

Mrs. Henry L. Harris and Miss Harris returned to the post on Friday last after a month's delightful sojourn at Barbadoes, B.W.I.

The Ladies' Bridge Club met at the quarters of Mrs. Falls last Thursday afternoon. Mrs. Harmon, wife of Dr. Harmon, and her sister, Miss Irving, were the prize winners. This club was organized about a month ago, and meets regularly each Thursday afternoon.

Mrs. C. W. Cox, of Wyoming, N.J., has been visiting her sister, Mrs. W. E. Ellis. The many friends of Captain Latham are regretting his transfer to Fort Levee, Me. Lieutenant Williams, recently appointed, son of Colonel Williams, of the 21st Infantry, has joined the post. Gen. Charles Smith, retired, visited his old command at the Proving Ground last Thursday. Mrs. Platt, mother of Capt. W. P. Platt, is spending the month with her son.

The second batch of recruits in the last three months joined the early part of the month, bringing each of the companies up to about half strength.

Spring is in the air. The bluebirds began twittering last Sunday. The members of the Fort Hancock "auto association" are chugging over the roads, and the soldiers are practicing at baseball, with the view of making the Hancock team as redoubtable as ever.

Music lovers are hoping that enough talent will drift this way to permit the reorganization of the once famous volunteer band.

## FORT OGLETHORPE.

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., March 16, 1908.

Capt. and Mrs. Hugh D. Berkeley entertained with a charming euchre Tuesday evening, Feb. 10. Those present were Major and Mrs. Goldman, Capt. and Mrs. Hayne, Major and Mrs. Ewing, Capt. and Mrs. Anderson, Capt. and Mrs. Craig, Lieut. and Mrs. Migdalski, Lieut. and Mrs. Walker, Lieut. and Mrs. Biegler, Lieut. and Mrs. Perkins, Lieut. and Mrs. Case, Misses Goldman, Lowe, O'Keefe, Mrs. Helmers, Captain Baker, Major and Mrs. Ewen and Mr. Craig. Mrs. Walker received first prize, and Mrs. Hayne second, among the women, and Mr. Case first prize and Mr. DeArmond second, among the men.

Major and Mrs. Sichel returned during the week from Boston and are the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Burroughs. Major Sichel has been on a three months' sick leave, and every one is glad to see him back again and looking so well. Lieut. and Mrs. Migdalski entertained Lieut. and Mrs. Beck and Lieutenant Robins at dinner Sunday. Col. and Mrs. Kerr entertained Major and Mrs. Sichel at dinner Saturday night.

Lieut. and Mrs. Burroughs entertained Major and Mrs. Sichel, Capt. and Mrs. A. B. Putnam, of the Engineers, and Lieut. and Mrs. Perkins at dinner Sunday. Mrs. E. D. Anderson entertained with a bridge party Tuesday, when her guests were Mrs. Goldman, Mrs. Ewing, Mrs. Hayne, Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Helmers, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Talbot, Mrs. Berkeley, Mrs. Caldwell and Mrs. Craig, Misses Goldman and O'Keefe. Mrs. Hill won first prize, Miss O'Keefe second, and Miss Goldman the consolation prize.

Mrs. Helmers, of Kansas City, is the guest of her brother, Chaplain T. P. O'Keefe. Mrs. Caldwell entertained the following at dinner Friday evening: Major and Mrs. Ewing, Capt. and Mrs. Craig, Capt. and Mrs. Hayne and Lieutenant Beck. Mrs. Hayne left Sunday, to be gone four months, during Captain Hayne's absence. Captain Hayne is inspecting militia.

## FORT SLOCUM.

Fort Slocum, N.Y., March 18, 1908.

Among the visitors at Fort Slocum this week are Mrs. Hunter, wife of Col. Edward Hunter, retired, who is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Clarence B. Ross; and Mrs. Kennedy, wife of Major Kennedy, of the General Staff, who is visiting her sister, Mrs. Peter Murray. Lieut. Morris M. Keck returned on March 11 from a trip to Fort Sam Houston, where he accompanied a detachment of recruits. Capt. P. H. McAndrew returned from a ten-day leave on Friday, March 13.

Lieut. Frank Davis, who was recently relieved from duty here, has been transferred to the 12th Infantry, and on the expiration of his leave, will be stationed at Fort Porter. On Saturday March 14, Mrs. Drake returned from a delightful visit with her parents in Tucson, Ariz. Mrs. Bernheim entertained at a charming little bridge party on Thursday evening, March 12, to celebrate Dr. Bernheim's birthday. Lieut. and Mrs. John R. Thomas, Jr., returned to this post on March 12, after an absence of one month.

## STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

### DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

Philippines Division—Major Gen. John F. Weston. Hqrs. Manila, P.I. Department of Luzon—Major Gen. John F. Weston, U.S.A. Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Department of the Visayas—Brig. Gen. Charles L. Hodges, U.S.A. Hqrs., Iloilo, P.I. Department of Mindanao—Hqrs., Zamboanga, P.I. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A.  
Department of California—Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A. Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal.  
Department of the Colorado—Brig. Gen. Earl D. Thomas, U.S.A. Hqrs., Denver, Colo.  
Department of the Columbia—Col. Thomas C. Woodbury, 3d U.S. Inf., in temporary command. Hqrs., Vancouver Bks., Wash.  
Department of Dakota—Hqrs., St. Paul, Minn. Major Gen. Adolphus W. Greely, U.S.A.  
Department of the East—Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A. Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y. Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., ordered to command.  
Department of the Gulf—Hqrs., Atlanta, Ga. Brig. Gen. Ramsay D. Potts, U.S.A.  
Department of the Lakes—Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A. Major Gen. F. D. Grant, U.S.A., ordered to command. Hqrs., new Federal building, Chicago, Ill.  
Department of the Missouri—Hqrs., Omaha, Neb. Brig. Gen. Charles Morton, U.S.A.  
Department of Texas—Brig. Gen. Albert L. Myer, U.S.A. Hqrs., San Antonio, Texas.

Army of Cuban Pacification—Hqrs., Havana, Cuba. Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A., commanding.

### ENGINEERS.

Band, Washington Bks., D.C.; A. Ft. Mason, Cal.; B. Ft. Flagler, Wash.; C and D, Manila, P.I.; E and H, Washington Bks., D.C.; F and G, Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

### SIGNAL CORPS.

Hqrs., Washington, D.C.: A. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B. D and H, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; C. Valdez, Alaska; G. Ft. Wood, N. Y.; E, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; I, address Havana, Cuba; F and L, in P.I.; K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska.

### CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Hqrs. and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila, P.I.  
2d Cav.—Entire regiment Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.  
3d Cav.—Sailed from Manila, P.I., for San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 15, 1908. Hqrs. and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H will take station at Ft. Clark, Texas, and Troops I, K, L and M at Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.  
4th Cav.—Troops E, F, G and H, Fort Snelling, Minn. Hqrs., band and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Meade.  
5th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, H, I, K, L and M, H. I. K. Ft. Wingate, N.M.; E, F, G, Ft. Apache, Ariz.; L, Whipple Bks., Ariz.; M, Ft. Duchesne, Utah.  
6th Cav.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.  
7th Cav.—Ft. Riley, Kas.  
8th Cav.—Hqrs., band and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; Troops M, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; F and G, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.; E and H, Ft. Russell, Wyo.  
9th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, H, I, K, L and M, Manila; Troop G, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.  
10th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila, P.I.; M, Ft. Robinson, Neb.  
11th Cav.—Hqrs., and I, K, L and M, Pinar del Rio, Cuba; E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; A, B, C and D, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.  
12th Cav.—Entire regiment Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.  
13th Cav.—Hqrs., and E, F, G and H, Ft. Myer, Va.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; Troops I, K, L and M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.  
14th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.; E, F, G, H, I and M, Presidio S.F., Cal.; K and L, Boise Bks., Idaho.  
15th Cav.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Havana, Cuba; E, F, G and H, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

### FIELD ARTILLERY.

1st Art. (Light)—Hqrs., A, B and C, Ft. Sill, O.T.; D, E and F, Presidio S.F., Cal.  
2d Art. (Mountain)—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E and F, Ft. Russell, Wyo. Battery D will sail for Manila June 5, 1908, from San Francisco.  
3d Art. (Light)—Hqrs., A, B, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; C, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; D, E, Ft. Myer, Va.  
4th Art. (Mountain)—Hqrs., A, B, Vancouver Bks.; C, D, Manila; E, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; Battery A, Vancouver, Wash.  
5th Art. (Light)—Hqrs., C, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A, B, D, E, F, Manila, P.I.; G will sail for Manila Oct. 5, 1908; D, I and E will sail from Manila for station at Fort Leavenworth April 1, 1908, and Battery F will sail from Manila Nov. 15, 1908, for station at Fort Leavenworth.  
6th Art. (Horse)—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, Ft. Riley, Kas.  
\*On detached service in Cuba.

### COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Company and Station.  
1st. Ft. Levee, Me.  
2d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.  
3d. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.  
4th. Ft. DuPont, Del.  
5th. Ft. Williams, Me.  
6th. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
7th. Ft. Banks, Mass.  
8th. Ft. Preble, Me.  
9th. Ft. Warren, Mass.  
10th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
11th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.  
12th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.  
13th. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
14th. Ft. Groble, R.I.  
15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.  
16th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.  
17th. Ft. Washington, Md.  
18th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.  
19th. Ft. Caswell, N.O.  
20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.  
21st. Ft. Howard, Md.  
22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.  
23d. Ft. McKinley, Me.  
24th. Ft. McKinley, Me.  
25th. Ft. Miles, Cal.  
26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.  
27th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
28th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.  
Company and Station.  
29th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
30th. Ft. Worden, Wash.  
31st. Ft. Caswell, N.O.  
32d. Ft. Baker, Cal.  
33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash.  
34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.  
35th. Ft. Monroe, Va. To sail for Manila April 6, 1908, from San Francisco.  
36th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.  
37th. Ft. McKinley, Me.  
38th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
39th. Ft. DeSoto, Fla.  
40th. Ft. Howard, Md.  
41st. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
42d. Ft. Mott, N.J.  
43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.  
44th. Ft. Washington, Md.  
45th. Ft. DuPont, Del.  
46th. Ft. Strong, Mass.  
47th. Ft. Hunt, Va.  
48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.  
49th. Ft. Williams, Me.  
50th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.  
51st. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.  
52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass.  
53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.  
54th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

55th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.  
56th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.  
57th. Manila, P.I.  
58th. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
59th. Ft. Andrews, Boston  
60th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
61st. Ft. Baker, Cal.  
62d. Ft. Worden, Wash.  
63d. Ft. Casey, Wash.  
64th. Ft. Miles, Cal.  
65th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
66th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
67th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
68th. Ft. Baker, Cal.  
69th. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
70th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
71st. Ft. Casey, Wash.  
72d. Ft. Screven, Ga.  
73d. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
74th. Ft. Screven, Ga.  
75th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.  
76th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.  
77th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.  
78th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.  
79th. Ft. Caswell, N.O.  
80th. Key West Bks., Fla.  
81st. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.  
82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y.  
83d. Ft. Revere, Mass.  
84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.  
85th. Ft. Casey, Wash.  
86th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.  
87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.  
88th. Ft. Mansfield, R.I.  
89th. Ft. Banks, Mass.  
90th. Ft. McKinley, Me.  
91st. Jackson Bks., La.  
92d. Ft. Flagler, Wash.  
93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore.  
94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.  
95th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.  
96th. Ft. Warren, Mass.  
97th. Ft. Adams, R.I.  
98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.  
99th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.  
100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.  
101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y.  
102d. Ft. Adams, R.I.  
103d. Ft. Howard, Md.  
104th. Ft. Washington, Md.  
105th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
106th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.  
107th. Ft. Preble, Me.  
108th. Ft. Worden, Wash.  
109th. Ft. Groble, R.I.  
110th. Ft. Adams, R.I.  
111th. Ft. Dade, Fla.  
112th. Ft. DuPont, Del.  
\*Torpedo companies.  
113th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.  
114th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.  
115th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.  
116th. Ft. Screven, Ga.  
117th. Ft. Adams, R.I.  
118th. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
119th. Ft. Mott, N.J.  
120th. Ft. Strong, Mass.  
121st. Key West Bks., Fla.  
122d. Key West, Fla.  
123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.  
124th. Ft. Andrews, Mass.  
125th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.  
126th. Ft. Worden, Wash.  
127th. Ft. Fremont, S.O.  
128th. Ft. McHenry, Md.  
129th. Ft. Adams, R.I.  
130th. Ft. Adams, R.I.  
131st. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.  
132d. Ft. Trumbull, Conn.  
133d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.  
134th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.  
135th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.  
136th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.  
137th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.  
138th. Ft. Mott, N.J.  
139th. Ft. DuPont, Del.  
140th. Ft. Howard, Md.  
141st. Ft. McHenry, Md.  
142d. Ft. McHenry, Md.  
143d. Ft. Washington, Md.  
144th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.  
145th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.  
146th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
147th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
148th. Ft. Baker, Cal.  
149th. Ft. Casey, Wash.  
150th. Ft. Worden, Wash.  
151st. Ft. Revere, Mass.  
152d. Ft. Banks, Mass.  
153d. Ft. Andrews, Mass.  
154th. Ft. McKinley, Me.  
155th. Ft. Williams, Me.  
156th. Ft. Constitution, N.H.  
157th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.  
158th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
159th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
160th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
161st. Ft. Barry, Cal.  
162d. Key West Bks., Fla.  
163d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.  
164th. Jackson Bks., La.  
165th. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
166th. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
167th. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
168th. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
169th. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
170th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.

### INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Manila, P.I. Will sail for Vancouver Bks., Wash., for station May 15, 1908.  
2d Inf.—Entire regiment sailed from Manila for San Francisco March 15, 1908. Hqrs. and Cos. A, B, C and D will take station at Ft. Wayne, Mich.; E, F, G and H, at Ft. Thomas, Ky.; and I, K, L and M, at Ft. Brady, Mich.  
3d Inf.—Hqrs., and E, F, G and H, Ft. Lawton, Wash.; A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Wright, Wash.  
4th Inf.—Manila, P.I.  
5th Inf.—Hqrs., E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, address Havana, Cuba; A, B, C and D, Plattsburg, N.Y.  
6th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Harrison, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Lincoln, N.D.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Missoula, Mont.  
7th Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Brady, Mich. Will sail from San Francisco for Manila April 5, 1908.  
8th Inf.—Manila, P.I. Will sail for San Francisco April 15, 1908. Hqrs., one battalion and three companies will take station at Ft. McDowell, Cal.; one battalion and one company at Presidio of Monterey. The regiment will be temporarily quartered at the Presidio of San Francisco until July 1, 1908.  
9th Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.  
10th Inf.—Hqrs., band and Cos. E and F, Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska; C and D, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; H and K, Ft. Davis, Alaska; A and L, Ft. Liscum, Alaska; B and M, Ft. Egbert, Alaska; G and I, Ft. St. Michael, Alaska.  
11th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.  
12th Inf.—Hqrs., E, F, G and H, Ft. Jay, N.Y.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Porter, N.Y.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Niagara, N.Y.  
13th Inf.—Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.  
14th Inf.—Manila, P.I.  
15th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Douglas, Utah.  
16th Inf.—Hqrs., band and E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Crook, Neb.; A, B, C and D, to Ft. Logan H. Roots, Ark.  
17th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. McPherson, Ga.  
18th Inf.—Manila, P.I.  
19th Inf.—Hqrs., band, and A, B, C, D, Ft. Bliss, Texas; E, F, G, H, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Reno, Okla.  
20th Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.; E, F, G and H, Honolulu, H.T.  
21st Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, G, H, I, K, L and M, at Ft. Logan, Colo.; F, Whipple Bks., Ariz.  
22d Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, D, I, K and M, Ft. McDowell, Cal.; C, E, F, G, H and L, Presidio of Monterey, Cal. Will depart for Alaska July 1, 1908, for station as follows: Hqrs., band and two companies to Ft. W. H. Seward, and two companies each to Fts. Liscum, Egbert, Gibbon, St. Michael and Davis.  
23d Inf.—Address Manila, P.I.  
24th Inf.—Sailed for San Francisco from Manila Feb. 15, 1908, and will take station as follows: Hqrs., band and 1st and 3d Battalions, at Madison Bks., N.Y.; the lieutenant colonel and 2d Battalion, at Ft. Ontario, N.Y.  
25th Inf.—Manila, P.I.  
26th Inf.—Manila, P.I.  
27th Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.  
28th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. Snelling, Minn.  
29th Inf.—Manila, P.I.  
30th Inf.—Manila, P.I.  
Porto Rico Provisional Regiment—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D and E, San Juan; F, G and H, Henry Bks., Cayey.  
Philippine Scouts—Cos. 1 to 50, Manila, P.I.  
All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P.I.  
All mail for troops in Cuba should be addressed to Havana, Cuba. Care should be taken to add the company, troop or battery to the organization a man belongs to in sending mail matter.

### ARMY TORPEDO PLANTERS.

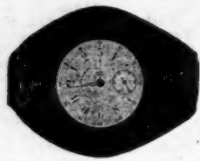
GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—1st Lieut. Haldan U. Tompkins, C.A., commanding, Brooklyn, N.Y.  
GENERAL HENRY KNOX—Capt. Frank G. Mauldin, C.A., commanding, Key West, Fla.  
COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—Capt. F. K. Ferguson, C.A.C., commanding. During February, Moultrie, S.C.  
MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD—Lieut. Lloyd B. Magruder, C.A.C., commanding. Fort Monroe, Va.

### BANDS.

Engineer band, Washington Bks., D.C.; Military Academy band, West Point, N.Y.; Artillery Corps bands—1st, Ft. Moultrie, S.C.; 2d, Ft. Williams, Me.; 3d, Presidio S.F., Cal.; 4th, Ft. Monroe, Va.; 5th, Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.; 6th, Ft. Worden, Wash.; 7th, Ft. Adams, R.I.; 8th, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; 9th, Key West, Fla.; 10th, Ft. Banks, Mass.; 11th, Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.; 12th, Ft. Totten, N.Y.; 13th, Ft. DuPont, Del.; 14th, Ft. Screven, Ga.



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## "MY BROTHER BILL."

(Intimate stories told to Robert L. Dunn by Henry, Horace and Charles Taft, and published in the Sunday Magazine for March 8, 1908.)

"You know my brother Bill gets a lot of fun out of life," said Henry Taft to me one day. "While I am here in New York trying to convince the Court of Appeals that it is wrong occasionally, Bill is playing the part of Walking Delegate for the White Man's Civilization. You know Charlie tells me that must have been a radiant occasion in Harbin when the very formal committee tried to do the honors in French. They were all the local dignitaries, and they showed up at the train in full regalia and great enthusiasm. There were about twelve of them, mostly princes and generals, and immediately on presentation they began to make a sort of syndicate address of welcome in the sort of French they speak in Siberia. Little Charlie calls it 'bull' French. Brother Bill smiled—it must have been easy—and listened, after whispering a summons for Gen. Clarence Edwards, who was a sort of flying squadron for such an emergency. When the twelve had cleared the last barrier and were pounding in to the wire, Edwards arrived.

"Tell them, General," said Bill, "that I say this is a wonderful country; that I deeply appreciate their presence here this morning; that on my return to my own country it will be my first pleasure to inform my countrymen of the profound courtesy shown to visiting Americans in Siberia. Tell them again that this is a wonderful country; thank them up one side and down the other; tell them anything else you can think of; but don't say anything about Port Arthur or the Japs or the war. That must be a rather sore spot."

"Edwards spoke eloquently for fifteen minutes in beautiful French, with bows on both sides after every rhetorical period; then the honorary graybeard of the party said, addressing brother Bill:

"Excellency, ve spik by you, for we onnerstand you very well; but we no onnerstand these ganlemun. An' you will now please spik wit' we, an' say w'at do you think how they Japonaise and they war?"

"A little thing like working Fred Carpenter, his secretary, so hard that Carpenter had to be left behind in Europe doesn't bother my brother Bill in the least," observed Charles P. Taft, the eldest of the four brothers; "but he is notoriously kind with animals."

"Some one asked him why he rode a mule while everyone rode horses. 'Well,' said Bill, 'a horse sees me coming. He looks at my three hundred pounds, and files a peremptory protest with his commanding officer. A mule doesn't kick till after I've been aboard two or three days.'

The qualities of a disciplinarian in the big Secretary of War are not of the obvious sort. The first thing noticeable is his ability to make everybody work, and, as has been said, to excel everyone around him in labor. His rules are commonsense, and his atmosphere of deportment is keyed to good nature—always good nature.

"Somebody told Bill once that it was a hard job for a fat man to get himself taken seriously; and he is so full of fun that he takes himself only halfway seriously on that point," remarks Brother Charles. "It isn't easy to make up your mind as to whether Brother Bill is big, or is just fat, unless you are a member of the family and know that he has always been big and threatening to get bigger. He is as strong as a bull, has a chest capacity like an ox, and you ought to see him run! Nevertheless, he is all the time fighting the obesity bugaboo, and I will tell you some of the funny things he does.

"Some expert told him to take a cold bath early in the morning; and so Bill is up around six and works up an awful appetite for breakfast. He eats a breakfast that would appal you. Some other expert told him to walk ten miles every day; and if Bill is where he can do it he gets up a terrific hunger for lunch, has another bath, and then does himself forty pounds' worth of mental harm, compelling himself to eat what he calls his dog biscuit. It is some kind of brown looking cracker, and Bill eats it and works while everyone else is having lunch. How he does work! Some more experts have told him that horseback riding, golf, gymnasium, and trout fishing are fine for weight reducing, and Bill does one or the other of these, according to where he is, with his stomach stayed by his dog biscuit, and the result is that when dinner time comes it is dangerous to be near him, he is so hungry.

"He goes to the dinner table repeating desperately to himself what the last expert told him, 'Never eat more food than you could lay on the fingers of one hand, and never eat that much late in the day.' It's no use. His huge physical machine demands its proper nourishment, and he stows away a vast meal, after which he rises, shakes his head, and says, 'Well, I must not eat so much. To-morrow I am going to go on a short diet. I shall have dog biscuit for dinner.' It is the same thing the next day; but the result is that he is in magnificent trim all the time, and I believe he really thinks it is the dog biscuit that does it."

Telling the story of the reception by the Czar of the

Secretary in torn trousers, one of the brothers said: "Mrs. Taft went to work, and the pants looked all right when she got through, especially when Brother Bill had on that big fur overcoat you hear all this talk about. The decisive moment arrived, and Bill put them on for the imperial party. It was a sorrowful hour. As he bent his knees getting out of the compartment, the good work was all undone. There was a white look at each knee like a Montana snowdrift. So my brother Bill climbed back again and took them off. While his wife worked on one leg, Hallie Ermine Rives worked on the other. The Czar of all the Russias was still holding the poise and wondering why the great American did not come. Half an hour behind schedule the long, low, rakish sleigh that brought him drew over the horizon. It had been arranged for Bill and a Grand Duke to ride together; but after Bill was in the Grand Duke had to take another sleigh or else look on behind. But anyhow they got to Tsarskoye Selo, and with a stately stride that put no strain on his knees Bill advanced to be received. To the right of him sixteen tons of gold braid, shiny leather, and jeweled swords; to the left of him eight million dollars' worth of ikons, honorable uniforms, and fine regiment; in front of him the mighty monarch in gorgeous array—

"But I know just what Bill did. He smiled as he came smile, apologized for being late, and told Nicholas about the pants. Maybe a flicker of doubt crossed the listener's face. Then Bill showed him the darned places on his knees, and they began to talk about the future of China."

## FIRE FIGHTING.

Lieut. Col. N. R. McMahon, D.S.O., Chief Instructor in the School of Musketry at Hythe, England, delivered a lecture on "Fire Fighting" before the Aldershot Military Society, Dec. 18, in which he presented certain views deserving of general attention. He pointed out that, although in their general tendency opinions as to attack and defense were the same in all countries, divergent views were held as to the relative values of fire effect and protection against fire. The full influence of fire effect could only be realized from actual experience, yet it would be unwise to conclude that Continental nations ignore modern developments in this direction because they regarded questions of vulnerability as being of less importance than principles of attack calculated to ensure surprise, initiative, and other tactical advantages. The Japanese had changed their tactics but little since the war in Manchuria, though during the war considerable modifications were foreshadowed. The differences between English methods and those of other nations, including Continental improvements in arms, ammunition, and other material, necessitated frequent reconsideration and analysis of tactics. Even since Manchuria important developments had taken place which should greatly increase fire effect.

Colonel McMahon contends that the possibilities of mobile fire power and machine guns are only partially recognized. Certain Continental writers claim extraordinary powers for the new quick-firing field guns, but these theories are not fully borne out by British experts. The approach under cover of darkness, and the intrenchment of fire positions in the attack are now officially recognized as part of position fighting in open ground. The new rifle ammunition should prove a great aid in solving the difficulties in judging distance for rifle fire up to the limit of average vision. The comparative steadiness of the pointed bullet under wind influences should greatly increase the accuracy of rifle fire in the decisive zone and a deeper danger zone would ensue, giving extended decisive range limit and increased value to the training of eyesight. No doubt the power of the modern rifle exceeds the power of the eye to take the full advantage of it. Probably the greatest difficulty in the attack is to combine the efforts of all the fire units for a common purpose. Control by battalion commanders within the zone of effective rifle fire is almost impossible. Great freedom is now allowed to company officers, who are expected to display individuality and initiative. Initiative based on individuality is dangerous, unless there are well-established principles, definite orders, and mutual understanding. Since company officers were condemned for want of initiative in South Africa, it should be of advantage to analyze the principles of fire fighting and examine the difficulties with which a company officer was confronted unless he received certain definite orders. The principal means for attaining fire superiority are surprise, converging fire—preferably from two points, but if not, from fire positions favoring oblique fire—simultaneity, volume and application, position, and well organized neutralizing fire. On the Continent these great principles of success are, in peace maneuvers at any rate, easily realized, for the dissolving effect of hostile rifle fire is not permitted to interfere with development of fire effect, and fire fights are rapidly decided at the grand maneuvers—in France, chiefly by surprise and shock; in Germany, chiefly by surprise and envelopment. Both depend on counter-attacks for efficient defense, but while the Germans regard their one-front line as impenetrable, the French aim chiefly at avoiding neutralizing fire. They prepare successive positions and endeavor to create situations for counter-attacks and offensive returns. The German conception of the moral effect of fire, and the object with which the individuality of the private soldier should be developed, differ materially from the English.

Infantry fire duties, the lecturer went on to explain, group themselves into four categories—fire organization, fire direction, fire control and fire discipline. In battles of encounter, and operations towards the flanks of a position, preorganization of fire might be impossible, but in attacks against intrenched positions, or efforts to penetrate a defensive line, organization of fire is essential to combination and initiative of smaller fire units. General Oku's divisional commanders have clearly recorded their views as regards organization of fire in attack, and French writers emphasized it strongly in relation to defense. Fire organization might be held to include ground reconnaissance, indication of fire positions and auxiliary fire positions, orders regarding dead ground and areas of ground which might limit fire frontage, steps taken to ensure simultaneity, correct application of covering fire, distribution of neutralizing fire and concentration of fire for decisive effect, allotment of frontage and objectives, arrangements for ammunition supply, and preparations to meet counter-attacks and for communication between firing line and artillery. These duties could best be performed by brigade staff and commanding officers. It is dangerous to theorize about fighting. The regulations clearly discourage preconceived ideas, and prohibit normal formations. Officers commanding companies cannot therefore reckon with certainty on any organization of fire. If they advance to effective rifle range without knowledge of the situation, and no fire organization has taken place, their difficult task will be rendered even more difficult.

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Captains would take different views of the right course to adopt. Those that showed initiative and pushed on would come under converging fire, and the advance would be prematurely stopped. The duties of fire direction appertained more particularly to the company commander. He must decide as to the formations to be adopted, regulate the pace of the advance, order the first opening of fire, give directions as to targets, sighting, searching, and, above all, ensure by careful regard to frontages, formations, and fire positions, the production, timing, and application of the volume of fire. Reinforcement of the firing line, ammunition supply, and communication with flanks and rear, also form part of his duties.

It is evident to careful observers, said Colonel McMahon, that in the near future the volume of fire will be enormously increased, and the importance of ammunition transport correspondingly enhanced. Even if automatic rifles are not adopted, machine guns will be used in large numbers. There need be no fear of overstating the value of these weapons. All tendencies in modern tactics, night firing, envelopment, avoidance of open ground, cramped fire frontage, cavalry fire action, invisibility, and mobile reserves bring their good qualities more and more into relief.

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, have brought out a new and enlarged edition of Theodore Roosevelt's "Outdoor Pastimes of an American Hunter," which contains two new chapters, one entitled "In the Louisiana Canbrakes," the other "Small Country Neighbors," both written in the President's most effective style and both based largely upon his personal experiences. This work has already taken place among the best selling books on outdoor life, and its popularity is sure to be increased by the appearance of this new and beautiful edition which contains half a dozen capital illustrations now published for the first time. Price \$3.00.

An excellent life of Gen. Kirby Smith, of the Confederate army, has been published by the University Press, Sewanee, Tenn. It was edited by Arthur Howard Noll, and is almost an autobiography, for its chief reliance is upon letters written by Smith at West Point, on the battlefields of the War with Mexico, on the Southwestern frontier, in Virginia while recruiting the Army of the Confederacy, in the Trans-Mississippi Department of the Confederate States, and in Cuba.

"Through Italy With the Poets," compiled by Robert Haven Schaffer and published by Moffat, Yard and Co., New York, is a volume in which the reader will find about all the best poetry about Italy, the selections ranging from the writings of Virgil and Horace to those of Byron, Tennyson, Longfellow, Bryant, Thomas Bailey Aldrich and S. Weir Mitchell. The arrangement, classification and typographical beauty of this work are entirely in keeping with its high literary quality.

Considering the fact that there are something like half a million persons employed in the service of the United States, it is somewhat remarkable that there has never until now been available a single compact work describing the character, scope, functions and method of the work allotted to this great army of public officials. This need has at last, however, been completely met in a valuable work entitled "The American Government Organization and Officials," compiled by Mr. H. C. Gauss and published by L. R. Hamersley and Co., New York. This work is unique. It begins with an exposition of the underlying principles of our governmental system and describes at length the organization, development and powers of the several branches of our Federal structure. The divisions and subdivisions of the three co-ordinate branches of the national government are clearly set forth and there is hardly a question concerning the general conduct of public affairs that is not covered in the pages of this valuable work. The organization of the Army and Navy, for instance, is carefully described and the same exactitude of treatment is observed in dealing with other branches of the Federal authority. The work deserves a place in every library and should be in the hands of every intelligent student of American institutions.

Late publications by Charles Scribner's Sons include an admirably arranged edition of Bacon's Essays edited by Mary Augusta Scott, professor of the English Language and Literature in Smith College. The volume includes a critical study of Bacon's life and work and the essays are profusely annotated. Price \$1.25. Scribner's have also published "The American Constitution," a critical study of the national powers, the rights of the states and the liberties of the people, by Frederic Jesup Stimson, Professor of Comparative Legislation in Harvard University. The work consists of the Lowell Lectures delivered at Harvard last fall by Professor Stimson and is an addition of real value to the present widespread discussion of constitutional questions in the United States. Price \$1.25.

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## HOW THEY ENJOY LIFE IN SAMOA.

U.S.S. Annapolis, 3d Rate,  
Pago Pago, Tutuila, Samoa, Feb. 7, 1908.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I wish to drop you a few lines from this far-away naval station of Tutuila, Samoa. We arrived here on the first day of May, 1906, on the transport Lawton, and were transferred to the U.S.S. Adams, which was station ship at that time and has since been relieved by the U.S. S. Annapolis.

As the station is a very lonesome and out-of-the-way place, and as we had no place to go on liberty, Chaplain J. B. Frazier suggested to me that the men should try to raise money enough to build themselves a club-house, at the same time saying that the officers and himself would subscribe liberally towards such a building. The result is we have a \$1,000 club-house, fifty feet by twenty feet, with a ten-foot veranda on two sides. The plans of the building were drawn up by Lieut. W. G. Briggs, our executive officer, and he had the Adams's carpenters do the work. Chaplain Frazier sent to San Francisco for a pool-table, which has almost paid for itself at this writing, besides paying all the incidental expenses. The receipts from the pool-table will go to make further improvements on the building, as it will take at least \$500 more to put it in proper condition to give us every comfort. I wish to say right here that, since our club-house has been erected, this station is one hundred per cent. better in every respect. Everybody is more contented, and we can have a sociable game of pool, whist, etc., without any interference. Also, by the kind permission of the captain of the yard, Lieut. P. B. Dungan, we have the station band play concerts for us occasionally. We have a very nice amount of reading matter, subscribed for by the crew, but the pool-table will pay for all this after we get everything into proper shape. Our ship's barber has his chair in one corner of the building. So you see in the last year and a half the station has improved wonderfully for the welfare of the men. We have to thank Chaplain Frazier for his persistent efforts in doing all this for us. While we were away for two months at Tahiti, Chaplain Frazier built a railing around the veranda and latticed up one corner, which improves the looks of the building and makes it more homelike; and the best of it is, he did all the carpenter work himself, and we must congratulate him for being a first-class carpenter. Not only that, but he has done everything in his power for the men at this station. We only wish he could remain down here with us for at least a year more, to see our club-house fully completed.

We are also praying for a line of mail steamers. This place is almost isolated since the steamers stopped running. We miss our regular mail, and more especially our fresh provisions which we received from Auckland, New Zealand, and which were first class in every respect. We hope the officials who have the mail line in hand will push it through at any cost and bring this beautiful island of Tutuila in touch with the land of the free and the home of the brave.

I think it only proper for me to say in conclusion, as the officers at this station have been so liberal in helping us with our club-house, we earnestly hope that the Department will not forget to give the officers a club house for their own entertainment.

W. TERRY, Seaman, U.S. Navy.

To this our correspondent adds a copy of the following letter sent to P.A. Surg. A. M. Fauntleroy, U.S. Navy, dated as above, Feb. 2, 1908:

SIR:—On behalf of the ship's company of the U.S.S. Annapolis, I wish to express to you our regret at not having been able to give you three rousing cheers and a tiger on our departure for Tahiti, Nov. 28, 1907. Owing to the hurry and duty which we all had to attend to, and also as we are only a skeleton crew, it was impossible to collect the men together to give you a farewell cheer, satisfactory to ourselves, as every man wanted to holler as loud as he could for you. And as we want you to know how well you are thought of by every man of this ship's company, and on the islands of Tutuila and Upolu and every place where you are known in the Samoan Islands, as an officer and a gentleman, we thought it only fair to you and ourselves to express our opinion through the columns of our favorite paper, the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Very respectfully,

W. TERRY, Seaman, U.S. Navy.

Concerning Dr. Fauntleroy another correspondent in Samoa writes to us saying:

"P.A. Surg. A. M. Fauntleroy, who was recently ordered from the U.S. Naval Station, Tutuila, to the Mare Island Hospital, has gained an enviable reputation in his profession throughout the South Seas. In spite of the inadequate and unsatisfactory conditions under which he had to work, he performed hundreds of operations with such uniform success that natives and white men were coming in continually increasing numbers from German Samoa and other islands of the South Pacific to avail themselves of his skill. During the time of his service in Tutuila all operations had to be done in a tiny room about ten feet by twelve feet in size, so poorly lighted by its one window that many times the light from the window had to be reinforced by a kerosene lamp in

the hands of an assistant, that being the only artificial light available. Owing to the lack of room in the old house used as a hospital it was necessary for the operating room to do duty also as a dispensary with the consequent passage of numbers of people through it day after day. Out of 121 major operations upon elephantiasis patients Dr. Fauntleroy lost but one, that one dying several days after the operation and from causes not connected therewith. This is a record of which any surgeon might be justly proud even when achieved under the most favorable of modern surgical conditions.

"Dr. Fauntleroy's work was not entirely confined to surgical cases as is evidenced by his average daily sick call of twenty-five patients exclusive of the average of from twelve to fifteen in the two native houses which did duty as hospital wards for natives. The confidence of the natives in Dr. Fauntleroy was unbounded, and this confidence was bred solely by his great success in both medical and surgical lines. Every Samoan, no matter how enlightened in other respects, has an abiding faith in the belief of his fathers that all disease is caused by the presence of one or more 'devils' which have managed to get into the sufferer's body. These devils are all the homeless spirits of the dead. As a result of this belief every Samoan family has one member who is a 'doctor,' and who enjoys a reputation of being able to locate, identify and drive out the devils with which his patients may be afflicted. Between a foreign doctor and one of these native doctors the sick Samoan hesitates but little. He is willing to concede that the foreign doctor may be all right with foreign diseases, but he evidently doesn't know much about Samoan diseases; that conclusion is evident to his mind because he knows it is a devil, while the foreign physician says that there is no such thing as a devil. As a result the foreign physician has a great deal of superstition to overcome before he can get the people to believe in his ability to cure them. Dr. Fauntleroy, by good, hard successful work, had accomplished this result.

"While on his way home the Governor of German Samoa invited Dr. Fauntleroy to perform an elephantiasis operation in the fine government hospital in Apia before the German government doctors. When this request had been supplemented by one from the German doctors themselves Dr. Fauntleroy consented. The general consensus of opinion in the South Seas was voiced by one of these German doctors after the operation, when he said: 'He is a remarkable man. I have seen many eminent surgeons in Germany operate, but never one who can equal him!'

## IF I WERE ADMIRAL.

Americans! wheresoe'er ye be  
Who love the Navy, heart an' hand,  
From Maine to Memphis, Tennessee,  
An' back to the Pacific strand;  
By gum! ye seem a stoopid band,  
What's up with youse at all—at all!  
Far otherwise yer fleet will stand  
When I'm commissioned Admiral!

When Heinie Reuterdahl an' me  
Together wave the Navy wand,  
We'll whoop up o' Vox Populi,  
An' wondrous things will then be planned.  
Ye want a mug ter take command  
As Secretary, like Reuterdahl,  
An' I'll be IT—ye understand—  
When I'm commissioned Admiral!

We'll run the hull menagerie  
To suit the newspapers' demand;  
We'll trim the Bureaus, hully G!  
An' hev 'em all shellacked—japaned.  
Machinery, armor, guns—be damned,  
Such rubbish will to Reuty fall,  
But 'maat' and 'brig' will sure be banned,  
When I'm commissioned Admiral!

L'Envoi.

Americans! strike up the band!  
And vigorously shout, Play ball!  
A royal flush will be yer hand,  
When I'm commissioned Admiral!  
DICK DEADEYE, Seaman Apprentice, U.S.N.,  
U.S.S. Indiana

## POPULARITY OF THE MARINE CORPS.

From the fact that the Marine Corps is full while the Army and the Navy are sorely in need of recruits, we must infer that the marines have the most popular branch of the Service. In explanation of this condition the Tribune says:

"Perhaps the reason for the present popularity of the Marine Corps is found in the fact that the men in the Service see a whole lot of the world. Wherever the fighting ships of Uncle Sam are sent, the marines are found ready for 'Bob Evans's' frolic, feast or fight.' Probably it is the very fact that they are first on the firing line that makes the young Americans go to the Marine Corps first and the Army and Navy afterward, for fact it is that when there is a firing line of any sort the marines begin the fun. They have a taste of sea duty and a taste of land; get many advantages that civilians cannot hope to gain in the way of physical culture, use of arms, and so forth."

The reason for the unpopularity of service in the Army may be gathered from the following by a veteran recruiting corporal, quoted in the New York Sun:

"The Army folks at the top of this recruiting business figured that the hard times that began last fall would drive the boys into the Service. They rubbed their hands over that idea. But it didn't come off that way at all. I've been on recruiting duty through a couple of spells of hard times and I never saw it work this way before. In '93 and '94, for example, they fought to get into line at the recruiting office doors to take on. Navy a rifle like that this time. The top recruiting folks rubbed their heads instead of their hands when they saw how it was going. They couldn't figure it out. Maybe by this time they understand that the whole country has been put wise to what a bum business soldiering in the Regular Army has become with a lot of sap-conked theorists to run the game and at the same time ruin the Service."

"Plenty of folks have got the idea that the Army went bad just because the canteen was shut down on. That's a mistake. The breaking up of the canteen was bad enough and busted discipline, but there were a whole lot of other things. The filthy and excessive fatigue duty was one of the main things. After that came those practice marches."

"There always was plenty of drill—more than plenty, and I'm saying it that never was one of these bunk soldiers either. But when they started this practice march scheme going, that just about set the match to the haystack. The growl about that incessant practice march business is constant, and it's just."

"The mean little monthly pay that is being dished out

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to enlisted men is another one of the big things. No man can be a machine all the time without a little amusement. They've made, as I say, a swill carter of the soldier, an officer's dog robber; they've fastened grueling marches on him that take up nearly all the rest of his spare time; they've been obliged on account of the short-handedness to fasten two or three times too much guard duty on him; they've taken his canteen away from him; well then, when he is able out of all this grind to snatch a minute for himself, is he to be expected to squat on the barracks floor and twiddle his thumbs and wait for some call to summon him to the next duty?"

## FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Incidental to the conviction and sentence of life imprisonment imposed upon Ensign Ullmo, of the French navy, for attempting to sell important naval secrets to a foreign power, the people of France have been awakened to an evil which amounts to little less than a national peril. It was urged in extenuation of Ullmo's conduct that he was a confirmed opium smoker and that consequently he was not fully responsible for his acts. This plea was rejected by the state, but it led to a secret inquiry by the naval authorities, the result of which appears in the announcement that the opium habit is widespread in the French navy, both among officers and men. A distinguished French admiral is quoted in the New York Times as saying: "Ullmo certainly smoked opium, but no more than his fellow-officers. Only one remedy is possible in the existing state of affairs. The habit is contracted in Indo-China by officers, both old and young, who are assigned to that station. The French government has a monopoly of opium there, and draws from it a rich source of revenue. When the government is willing to renounce its profits in this nefarious trade and suppress it altogether, the victims of it will be bound to disappear, not only in Indo-China but in France. This is the sole means of rescuing the navy from its present grave menace."

In a conference at the Royal United Service Institution Col. E. J. Granet, Assistant Director of Remounts, who represented the War Office, outlined the British war requirement as 173,000 horses, with a 10 per cent. reserve, and, at the end of six months' war, complete replacement, and at the end of a year a need of 332,000. At the present time, he said the horses up to cavalry standard in England are only 150,000, and yet the cavalry alone at the end of a year of war would require 180,000 animals. Breeding has declined owing to the diminished requirements for general purposes. Sir Edward Hutton showed how Australian horses have declined.

The British army estimates for 1907-8 provide for a force of 185,000 men, exclusive of those serving in India, a decrease of 5,000 compared with last year. The total appropriation is £27,450,000, a net decrease of £301,000. The British navy estimates for the coming year provide £7,545,202 for new construction, or £500,000 less than last year. New construction is to include one battleship (improved Dreadnought class) and one large armored cruiser. The small craft are six fast protected cruisers, presumably Boadiceas, sixteen torpedoboot destroyers and a number of submarine boats, "estimated to cost £500,000 in all." For the purpose of beginning the ships of the new program £750,000 is allotted, or about the same amount as that of last year. The total personnel is 128,000 officers, seamen, boys, coastguard and Royal marines; the total appropriation, £32,310,500, an increase of £900,000. The total appropriation for army and navy is \$348,892,500.

The semi-official Novoe Vremya, of St. Petersburg, has made the interesting discovery that the real purpose of the United States in fortifying Manila and establishing a great naval base at that port is not so much to secure American interests in the Philippines as to enforce the policy of the "open door" in China. Our Russian contemporary says that this statement will be good naturedly denied at Washington, as a matter of course, but that it is true, nevertheless, the President's idea being that "soft words are a corollary to the policy of the big stick." The Novoe Vremya confidently predicts that when the defenses of Manila are completed the doors of Manchuria will fly open as if by magic.

The Waldeck-Rousseau, of 14,000 tons, one of the largest cruisers in the French navy, was launched at Lorient, March 4, after having been nineteen months in course of construction. She will have engines of 40,000 horsepower and is expected to show a speed of 23 knots. She will carry a crew of 750.

The first mammoth warship of the German navy was successfully launched at Wilhelmshaven March 7 and named the Nassau by the Grand Duchess of Baden. The following are approximately the dimensions of the new warship: Length, 472 feet beam, 82 feet 9 inches; draft, 26 feet; tonnage, 18,000; horsepower, 25,000, and speed,



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19 knots an hour. The armament of the Nassau will consist of twelve 11-inch guns, twelve 6.6-inch guns and eight 3.4-inch guns, together with six torpedo tubes for the discharge of a torpedo nineteen inches in diameter. The battleship will be ready to go to sea near the end of 1909. She is to be fitted with three sets of triple expansion reciprocating engines, and is to be provided with three propellers. Her crew is to number 866, including 27 officers.

The experiment is to be tried at the chief British naval depots of allowing petty officers and men to draw pay in advance when proceeding on leave. This money will represent the sums which would accrue to them as pay and victualing allowance during their absence from duty. The practice lately has been to allow the amounts to accumulate for the petty officers and men to draw on their return from leave; but before 1905 both the pay and the victualing allowances of the absent men were forfeited to the Crown.

A letter written by a naval officer in Rojestvensky's fleet, commenting upon the lack of organization and unpreparedness of the Russians as compared with the Japanese, and showing the need of a competent General Staff to prepare plans of war and to direct operations, is of special interest in view of the current discussion as to the proper organization of our Navy. This Russian officer says: "I often pass through bad moments. One grieves, rages, censures, criticizes and condemns everything. Our army is acting independently, and the fleet does not combine with the movements of the army. The self-same fleet is split into little pieces, which do not act in conformity with the movements of others. Three (or now, perhaps, two) ships are doing something, or more probably are lying at Vladivostok. Our (second) fleet is moving east, and the third remains behind somewhere (where, we do not know); and they are collecting some remnants at Cronstadt and Liban. All these parts do not know what the others are doing. Can there be success under these conditions? I think there are many disorders in the Army. There is no method or organization anywhere. Among our enemy all is worked out, foreseen and guessed beforehand. They conduct war on a scientific program. Is success likely to be on our side? No. Of course, anything might happen. We might win, but it would only be by chance. With us it is the old system called 'perhaps,' and the old game of trusting to luck."

The Russian Czar has commuted the sentence of General Stoessel, convicted by a court-martial of improperly surrendering Port Arthur and sentenced to death, to imprisonment for ten years in a fortress. The *Bibliothèque Universelle*, of Louvain, Switzerland, in an article translated for the *Literary Digest*, describes Stoessel as not only a crafty schemer, paying for newspaper puffs and filling the press of Europe with boastful lies about himself, but also an arrant coward. Moving from one place to another in Port Arthur to put himself beyond the reach of Japanese fire, immediately capitulating when his last hiding place was searched out by the Japanese shell. This writer says: "It has been proved by reliable testimony that Port Arthur was by no means on the brink of famine before the capitulation, as was falsely affirmed by General Stoessel. He himself gave frequent dinner-parties, of which grandiloquent descriptions were given by the journalists parasitically devoted to him. These gentlemen bragged about the large supplies of beef and pork which came to his table while the garrison was starving. What is even worse than this is the fact that as soon as Stoessel had surrendered his troops to the Japanese, in-

stead of sharing their lot, he hurriedly dispatched all his baggage to Dalny, after making a stipulation in the act of surrender that the enemy should give him twenty-eight cars for his private and personal use."

A writer in the *Fleet Annual* (Eng.) concludes thus: "The all-big-gun ship has come back to us, not because of accurate shooting and telescopic sights, but because she embodies in herself the ideal function of the primary mobile gun platform which we call a battleship—viz., that of taking the greatest number of the most powerful guns to the vicinity of the enemy in the shortest possible time. Peace developments may take us from this ideal, but the further we stray from it the greater our peril. The object of the British Fleet is to catch the enemy and fight him. If we have guns that will do damage at 10,000 yards they will do a greater amount of damage at 2,000 yards; and that being so, British seamen, unless they can destroy the enemy at the greater distance, may be relied on to get to the lesser as quickly as possible; the destructive limit of the 12-inch gun will no more keep fleets at that limit than submarines have prevented seamen from going to sea."

The German torpedo-boat S 12 sank at midnight at the mouth of the Elbe after having been in collision with an unknown steamship. The S series of German torpedo-boats are so classified because they have engines designed by the famous German engineer, Ferdinand Schichau. There are about 120 of them, all 121 feet long and 15 feet in beam, of 1,000 horsepower, with speed of 15 to 19 knots, having two torpedo tubes, a 9-inch quick-firer and a 3-inch magazine gun. They have been very unfortunate. S 27 was lost off Cuxhaven on Sept. 22, 1897; S 41 was lost off the Elbe in June, 1902; S 48 in April, 1896; S 76 was sunk in collision in August, 1901, and S 85 sank in 1898.

It has been admitted by not a few officers, both naval and military, who have afterwards earned distinction on account of their bravery and daring, says *Broad Arrow*, "that in their youthful days they had an equal abhorrence of the appeal to fisticuffs. Their pusillanimity was not the outcome of cowardice but rather the effect of early tuition to avoid such physical disputes. It was instilled into them at their mother's knee and preached to them in school and at church. Can it be wondered at then that when put to the test they should be found wanting in aggressiveness? Again, when the cadet has become a commander on a cruiser and he leads a shore party against a savage foe, it may not have been cowardice which, when he found his men falling rapidly, caused him to give the order to retire and to have led the way. Many instances of such panics have occurred in our history, but the men have been far from cowards. One occasion is referred to in the book, but he would be a foolish man who would dare to stigmatize the regiment concerned as a cowardly one. It is said of King Henry of Navarre that physically a coward he mentally was one of the bravest of men and that fortunately he had the mental capacity to overcome his bodily infirmity."

*Broad Arrow* has shown how "the artillery has been augmented in France with but a slight reduction of the cavalry. The great difficulty in the organization of cavalry is that while it is expensive to keep up it is still more expensive to re-create. It is also very difficult to make a cavalry soldier, especially in these times of mechanical traction when horses are becoming rarer every day. Germany has ninety-three cavalry regiments with five squadrons each in time of war. Four squadrons go to the front with the regiment, the fifth remains as a depot squadron, taking charge of the recruits, young horses, slightly wounded, etc., so as to pass on reinforcements by degrees to the four others. By the law passed by the Reichstag in 1905, Germany will have 102 regiments, or 510 squadrons, in 1910. In France, counting the Chasseurs d'Afrique, there are eighty-four regiments, counting 342 squadrons; for the fifth squadron no longer exists in France. This is an inferiority of 168 squadrons, as compared with Germany. France is richer in officers, as she has six per squadron compared to Germany's four. In case of war casualties in officers in cavalry are heavy, and it is a terrible handicap to be below strength in officers in war time. France cannot continue to remain 168 squadrons, or forty-two regiments, inferior in strength to Germany."

In the *France Militaire* General Prudhomme takes rather a gloomy view of the present situation in Europe. He does not expect Germany to provoke a war, but says the most improbable events should be envisaged. He does not hesitate to declare that the inevitable war, which will break out sooner or later, should break out sooner rather than later, because France will never be in a bet-

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ter posture than she is at the present time. Of the four or five classes of reservists who would have to be called to the colors, two—those of 1903 and 1904—have only just been liberated, and have forgotten so little of their military duties that they will easily amalgamate with the two other classes now with the colors, thus forming a solid nucleus round which two or three other classes of older reservists would be grouped.

The Russian army has turned back on its steps as regards cavalry organization. In 1882 all the regular cavalry, excepting the guard—then composed of eighteen regiments of dragoons, fourteen regiments of lancers, and fourteen regiments of hussars—was transformed into dragoons armed with saber and a rifle with bayonet. The old numbers were done away with and the regiments were renumbered according to the cavalry division to which they belonged. Each division comprised three dragoon and one Cossack regiment. By a *Prkaz*, published in the *Russki Invalid* of Dec. 19 last, all cavalry regiments are to resume their old numbers and old names, as well as the old uniforms, to encourage esprit de corps. A service dress of some almost invisible color will be served out to all troops. There will now be twenty-two regiments of dragoons, seventeen regiments of lancers, and eighteen regiments of hussars in the Russian cavalry of the line. The guard cavalry remains unaltered in organization. The strength of the force does not appear to be altered.

The *United Service Magazine* notes that "to-day every inch of the Empire is being explored where there are signs of petroleum," and that the government has at last realized the importance to Britain of the Burmese oil-fields, and has taken steps to open up the petroleum area in Nigeria. The possession of these sources of supply will, it is contended, place England in an advantageous position, as regards liquid fuel for battleships, similar to that hitherto maintained owing to the unrivaled quality of her steam coal.

A writer in the *Empire Review*, pointing out the main causes for the growing determination of the Chinese educated classes to resist further encroachments by Western Powers, says that although China is a very long way from possessing these vast hordes of armed men, the "nightmare of a certain class of newspaper," yet enough has been done to show what will be possible in the future along the lines of modern military progress.

According to a British parliamentary paper, the total strength of the British army in 1906 was 993,427; the yeomanry numbering 25,555 and volunteers 255,854. In 1905 the French army had 677,581 on the active list and 2,952,782 in the Reserve. Austria, in 1906, had 2,209,638, of which 1,800,000 were in the Reserve. The same year Russia had 3,249,000, of which 2,024,000 were in the Reserve; Germany had 610,000 active and 3,400,000 with the Reserves.

Referring to the little war in India with the Afriidi tribes, the *Army and Navy Gazette* says: "To some extent a revision of frontier policy may result from these

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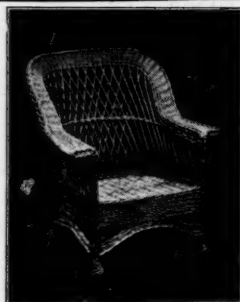
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operations. We have probably gone too far in withdrawing regular garrisons from strategic posts outside the administrative boundary, from which outrage could be punished within twenty-four hours. As a consequence the border freebooters have grown more insolent and daring." The war was confined to sniping, and though one valuable officer was killed, there was nothing approaching a fight. Announcing the termination of the expedition, the Army and Navy Gazette of March 7 says: "The operations were handled in what we cannot but consider a masterly manner. The advance was rapid, the concentration in the valley was admirably planned, and the troops gave proof of higher skill in mountain work, and their operations were conducted with comparatively little loss. The expedition was upon a restricted scale, and was unparalleled in its termination. The Afridi jirga intervened, Colonel Ross-Keppel brought them in, Sir James Willcocks accepted their petition, and the troops withdrew unmolested after an Afridi campaign brought to a close in the shortest time on record."

Broad Arrow, discussing the question of the shortness of the British horse supply, says: "As to foreign countries, our improved relations with Russia may have opened the largest market in the world for ponies and smaller horses to us. The Ural Cossacks pay about £8 apiece for their pony mounts. These animals would not carry our men with additional dead weight, although they transport 11-stone men plus a heavy saddle, well enough. They would be invaluable for mounted officers of infantry, for traction, and for mounted infantry. The horses run from about 13.3 to 14.1 hands and are of the hardest in the whole world. They have had no corn until brought in from the steppes, and can resist cold and heat alike, being accustomed to travel far daily in search of water. Other districts furnishing horses are the Don territory for big horses; the Terek, near the Caucasus, for ponies; and the central provinces for big draught animals."

Cavalry operations of an unusually extensive and important character are to take place on Salisbury Plain during the middle of July, and in which it is roughly estimated some 10,000 mounted troops will be engaged.

In Scribner's Magazine for April Richard Harding Davis will begin a serial entitled "Vera, the Medium," the scene of which is in New York city. W. J. Aylward,

the marine artist, will describe the adventurous trip of a warship sent to blow up a derelict, while Charles M. Pepper will treat of the wonderful tide of commerce through the Suez Canal, showing how the Orient has already obtained a big ocean trade on its own account, Japan having a whole fleet of merchantmen plying from the Far East through the canal.

USE OF DIRIGIBLES IN WAR.

M. Julliot, the designer of the French dirigible balloons La Patrie and Lebaudy, in the course of an address on the reliability and use of dirigibles in war which he recently delivered at the Junior Institution of Engineers in London, said: "Experiments made at Toulon have shown that the aiming was not difficult when discharging projectiles at a determined place. Further, the metallic construction of his car made it possible to carry weapons of the reaction tube type and fixed fire-arms of the mitrailleuse pattern. No difficulties need be apprehended, he said, from lightening dirigibles of the weight of heavy projectiles, for, if it was required to let fall a projectile weighing 100 kilos at one discharge without altering the altitude of the airship to any extent, it was sufficient to cause the fan of the smaller balloon to work for 100 seconds, thus increasing the weight of the balloon at the rate of one kilo per second. If the pilot deems it immaterial whether the balloon rises or not when the projectile is released, he need do nothing, and the valves allow the escape of gas to take place sufficiently rapidly to prevent the internal pressure from increasing and the balloon from bursting. Accidents have, after all, some advantage, and that which occurred to the Patrie affords a case in point. On leaving Verdun it was lightened by the removal of 750 kilos—1,650 lbs.—of stones, and it rose to over 2,000 m.—6,500 feet—without bursting, although there was nobody in charge to work the valves." The author expressed the opinion that overland and overseas dirigible balloons will take up both scouting duties and the attack. Overland they will navigate over the fronts of the two armies, they will make it possible to follow the movements of armies, and to attack their more important elements, the staff posts, ammunition depots, etc. Overseas their action will be of a formidable nature. Balloons will be able to follow or precede a fleet at a high altitude, will signal the approach of the enemy, and will attack him from above. In short, their action is likely to be a most powerful one, and will be in the first place humanitarian. On the same evening Count Henry de la Vaulx, vice-president of the French Aero Club, read a paper before the same institution on "The Future of Aeronautics." He considered the utility of balloons limited to warfare and exploration. The high cost, £12,000 to £20,000, and the large plants on land they require, will necessarily limit their utility, and governments and very rich sportsmen alone will be able to own them.

GUNNERY IN THE BRITISH NAVY.

Our esteemed British contemporary, the Army and Navy Gazette, under the caption, "An X-Ray on the Navy," dissects the article in Blackwood's on "Fool Gunnery in the Navy," to which we referred in our issue of March 7, page 700. We quote from the Gazette: "In 'Fool Gunnery in the Navy' we are told that although the fleets at sea are undoubtedly well up to the standard of gunnery required by the Admiralty, the standards set up by that body are not the standards of war. They are not the standards of war, it appears, because of the fact that the enemy will be firing back at our gunners, and the Admiralty have never considered the possibility of his doing so. It is not clear whether it is meant that the standard which the writer has in his mind requires that our ships should fire into one another, but as he is anxious that the conditions of target practice should be those which will prevail when the ships do actually have to take to the sea and fight in grim earnest his words certainly seem to indicate something of the kind. Elsewhere, however, he seems to admit that this is asking a little too much of our seamen, and he complains

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that not until now has it been decided that the target fired at shall be a moving one. In other words, he wanted the navy to run before it was barely able to crawl. He forgets that it is not much more than five years ago when captains were ordering their powder and projectiles to be thrown overboard in order to prevent the paintwork from being spoiled in the process of practicing with the guns. It would have been of little use to ask the majority of the gunners in those days to hit a moving target at long range. The navy had to be taught to crawl, and it was not until a high average was obtained at a fixed target, gradually reduced in size, that its progress was considered sufficiently advanced to see what it could do on its legs. Even now, although the X-Ray has not been turned in this direction yet, there are ships in the Channel Fleet that cannot hit the fixed target, let alone a moving one; but that is another story. In another part of the same article he talks about 'the badly-conceived Dreadnought and the comparatively useless Invincibles, which are not to be repeated'; and it was not so long ago that he argued it would be better, instead of six Dreadnoughts, to build ten smaller ships for the same money, leaving the balance of two millions to expend upon improvements in war study as well as to provide medium cruisers and destroyers. His notion of a battleship is one armed with only four 12-inch guns for fleet fighting, and twelve 6-inch guns for defense against destroyers."

GREAT MEN TO THE JAPANESE.

From Nihonpoyani Nihonjii (Tokio).

Our referendum among the leading personalities of this country on the question, "What is your opinion of the great men of Europe and America?" has resulted as follows: Washington and Napoleon are the greatest favorites, after whom come Hannibal, Caesar and Charles XII., of Sweden. Among the most disliked are Brutus, Cromwell and Darwin.

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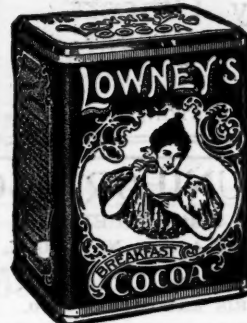
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